Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO. 118 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Labour Move To Censure Govt.

AMENDMENT TO FINANCE BILL

Charge Of Squandermania And Heavy Imposts On The Poor

LONDON, May 18.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has put down an amendment to the motion for second reading of the Finance Bill on May 25 declining assent to the second reading on the ground that the Bill "continues a series of unbalanced budgets, shelves all major financial problems, adds nearly 400 millions sterling to the National Debt, fails to exact from the Commonwealth an adequate special contribution to meet the emergency and under the pretext of spreading the burden equally among all classes, imposes additional taxes, some of which will press severely on the very poor."—Reuter.

PLAYING WITH SOVIET

Anglo-Russian Talks Drag On

LONDON, May 18.

While Russian circles in London expressed pessimism at the progress of Anglo-Russian talks after the meetings between Sir Robert Vansittart and M. Maisky and felt that the latest British observations were still inadequate for a basis of settlement.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns that a more hopeful view is taken in British quarters. The magnitude and complexity of the problem is fully realised, but the interests of the two countries are identical as regards the main issues, namely, preservation of peace and resistance to aggression.

British quarters feel that the question of finding a solution should not therefore be insurmountable. It is understood that the French are actively trying to find a compromise reconciling outstanding differences.—Reuter.

FRESH SUGGESTIONS FOR FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

PARIS, May 18.

It is understood that fresh suggestions by the French Government in connection with the negotiations with the Soviet are being sent to London through M. Corbin who in the afternoon was received by M. Bonnet. The nature of the suggestions is hitherto not disclosed.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA BEATS ENGLAND

BELGRADE, May 18.

Forty thousand spectators saw Yugoslavia playing better than they had ever done, beat England by two goals to one at an Association Football Match.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

British Sailors At Kulangsu

LONDON, May 18.

It is confirmed that 42 British sailors and marines have been landed at Kulangsu from H. M. S. "Birmingham." This corresponds to a number of Japanese forces now in the International Settlement.

The Japanese local commander has been informed by the British Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Percy Noble that these forces will be reduced as the Japanese forces are withdrawn.

It is understood that the United States and French Warships have also each landed 42 men under similar conditions as to their withdrawal.—B. O. W.

Cairo's Plain-Speaking To Britain

NO TRUCK WITH WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS

Jews Burn Effigy Of Document: Threaten Passive Resistance

BOMB explosions, incendiarism and Jewish clashes with the police, have followed the publication of the White Paper on Palestine.

Jewish processions of protest were held in Jerusalem, Telaviv and Haifa. At the Jewish demonstration at Haifa, an effigy of the White Paper was burnt. While the Chief Rabbi condemned the British policy as betrayal of the "Divine trust" for redeeming Israel, the South African Zionist Congress rejected the White Paper and pledged itself to stand by the 'National Home' demand.

THERE WAS NO DISTUREANCE AT THE ARAB QUARTERS AND RESPONSIBLE LEADERS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE BRITISH PROPOSALS, PENDING LEAD FROM THE GRAND MUFTI. BUT MUCH SIGNIFICANCE IS ATTACHED TO THE ACTION OF THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH OFFICIALLY INFORMED GREAT BRITAIN THAT IT COULD NOT RECOMMEND TO THE ARABS THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS.

CAIRO SPEAKS OUT

CAIRO, May 18.

The Government have officially informed Great Britain that it is unable to recommend to the Arabs of Palestine to accept the White Paper.

Egypt thus comes into line in her disapproval of the British plan with Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The Arab Newspaper "Albalagh" says:

"The British Government is not clever in weaving its policy. The ultimate object appears to be the colonisation of Palestine with Jews. We hope that the Palestine Arabs will find supporters among free-thinking Englishmen."—Reuter.

CROWDS CLASH WITH POLICE

Opening Of Jewish General Strike

JERUSALEM, May 18.

The opening of the Jewish general strike has hitherto not precipitated further clashes with the police. Jewish crowds jeered at the British and Arab traffic passing through the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem this morning.

Jewish leaders are exhorting demonstrators to maintain discipline. The Zionist Flag was half-masted at the leading Hebrew College. The crowd sung the anthem "Hatikvah" and chanted a passage from 127 Psalm beginning "If I forget thee Jerusalem let my right hand forget her cunning."

Thousands of Jews streamed through the streets of Telaviv to hold protest meetings this morning which were perfectly orderly.

General Smuts' Support To National Home

BLOEMFONTEIN, May 18.

The South African Zionist Congress, which met to-day unanimously affirmed its rejection of the White Paper proposals and pledged itself to continue to stand by a National Home.

General Smuts, in a message to the South African Zionist Congress, states that he considers that the movement for a Jewish National Home is not doomed to failure. At the same time, the movement would require all the resources and goodwill in the world to achieve success. General Smuts advises "stick to your course, stick to your friends."—

CLASH WITH POLICE

After those taking part in this morning's procession had disbanded, irresponsible Jewish elements staged a hostile demon-

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

Indian Merchants' Chamber Supplement along with this issue.

THAKORE'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 18.

The following statement has been issued to the Press by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot:—

His Highness, the Thakore Sahib appreciates very much the statement of Mahatma Gandhi which gives an entirely new orientation to the question of Indian States by advising the people of Indian States that their primary duty is to settle their differences direct with their ruler in an amicable manner. In making this statement, he has shown rare courage of confessing his error of which few are capable and which will create more love and admiration for him among the people. It is a document of great importance on "Ahimsa" and deserves to be read, studied and digested especially by those, who handle the most difficult question of establishing the government of the people by the people and for the people."

Mahadev-Virawala Talks

RAJKOT, May 18.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary, pursued his discussions with Durbar Virawalla still further to-day. It appears that considerable progress has been made so far and an agreed formula for settlement is to be expected shortly.

Asked about the attitude of Bhayats after Gandhiji's statement a prominent member of the Girasia Association said they still held to their demand for arbitration by Sir Maurice Gwyer and their President had also written to Gandhiji in this connection.—United Press.

Rajkot Muslim Council's Letter To Gandhiji

RAJKOT, May 18.

A letter has been sent to Gandhiji by the President of the Rajkot Muslim Council, expressing surprise at Gandhiji's sudden "volte face" in backing out of arbitration on the alleged breach of his promise. He maintains that the promise of Gandhiji was unconditional and that he should not now recede from agreeing to submit the case before the Chief Justice.—A.P.

GANDHIJI PREDICTS:—

India Will Be Independent In Very Near Future

WILL ALLY WITH UNITED STATES AS A MIGHTY BULWARK OF WORLD DEMOCRACY

In an interview with Gobind Behari Lal, the well-known Indian journalist of the U. S. A., winner of the Pulitzer prize of 1937 for the best reporting in America and now Science Editor of the Hearst Newspapers who was in India for the Tripuri Congress, representing the International News Service, Mahatma Gandhi predicts herewith that India will soon win political self-rule and that if a world war breaks out she, if free, will be on the side of the Democracies.

(BY GOBIND BEHARI LAL.)

(Copyright 1939 by International New Service.)

NEW DELHI (India).

Mahatma Gandhi to-day predicted that "India will be an independent nation" in the very near future and will ally in spirit with the United States as a mighty bulwark of world democracy.

He made the prediction in an exclusive interview he granted to me here amid dramatic and picturesque surroundings.

In reply to my first question, the saint-like warrior who uses an iron will as a revolutionary gun, Mahatma Gandhi tersely retorted: "India is not far from Political Independence, pure and simple."

"Gandhi Is The Nation"

This statement, charged with tremendous significance, summed up his prophecy about the destiny of the Nationalist movement in India. For Gandhi is the only man who can speak with supreme authority from the Indian side. As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's celebrated woman poet said, "Gandhi is the Nation."

Because there is so much confused thinking about the power and direction of the National Congress movement, headed by Gandhi, I went directly to him to learn how powerful he regards the movement for India's Independence and Democracy.

I was curious to know how under his guidance, employing a new technique of non-militant rebellion, he has integrated millions of Indians in a fervent struggle for "self-rule."

Despite all difficulties—the might of the Empire, the fanaticism of the religious communities, the dynastic interests of the Indian Princes, the general ignorances of the masses—Nationalism embodied in the Congress party, is considered here by Englishmen as well as Indians as the most important factor in the Indian Empire.

Equally important as his formal statements on politics is the amazing personal influence of the Mahatma, the Father of Non-Violent revolution, upon all levels of Indian society. The outward picture of the Saint-Statesman is baffling and paradoxical for the non-Indians observing or meeting him.

His apparent simplicity, sedulous avoidance of personal panoply and pomp, really serves as a naked sword to cut through political and social fictions and lay bare underlying realities.

In New Delhi, the British Imperial capital which has been built on palatial scales outside the mediaeval walls of the old city, all eyes are focused upon two great houses; the Viceroy's house and the Birla House, Gandhi's temporary abode.

TWO CENTRES OR POWER

To-day India's destiny is being woven between these two centres of power—the Imperial and the newly formed National Powers.

Mahatma Gandhi received me to-day in the afternoon, in the beautiful garden reserved for his exclusive use in the palatial house

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)

SMOOTH-SAILING FOR PROHIBITION

Bombay Govt.'s Intimation To Railway Authorities And Steamship Companies

BAN ON LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, has intimated to Railway authorities that serving of alcoholic drinks in restaurant cars from August 1 must cease as soon as each incoming train reaches the Bassein Creek limit.

The out-going trains cannot open their bars until they have passed the Creek.

ON FOREIGN STEAMERS.

The Government has not come to any final decision with regard to serving of liquor in bars on foreign steamers that enter the Bombay docks. Originally it had been proposed that these bars should be closed as soon as a steamer enters the three mile limit from the shore. But the steamer Companies, seem to have represented to the Government the inconvenience that would be caused to passengers who are non-Asiatics.

Though non-Asiatics will be allowed permits after the enforcement of prohibition, the Government will have to consider the possible consequences of allowing bars to remain open on foreign steamers when they enter the harbour.

The question regarding the use of liquor on incoming ships is therefore being considered. A final decision is expected to be reached within a week.

Simultaneously with the enforcement of prohibition on August 1, the Bombay Abkari Act as amended by the Legislature during the last session will be applied. This Act prohibits the printing and publication of any advertisement or other matter "commending, soliciting the use of or offering" any medicated wines or other spirituous medicinal preparations and drugs. Genuine spirituous medicinal preparations which are required by the medical profession will however be exempt from these restrictions.

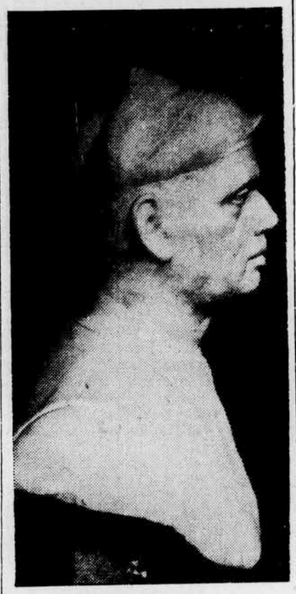
Referring to this subject, the Government has issued the following press note:—

BAN ON LIQUOR ADVTS.

In pursuance of their Policy of Prohibition the Government of Bombay during the current session of the Provincial Legislatures have passed a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act prohibiting the printing, publishing and circulating of catalogues, price lists, and other publications which advertise liquor.

Government now propose to issue Notifications giving effect to

(Continued on page 8, column 2.)



A bust statue of Seth Lalji Naranji which will be unveiled this evening.

NO TALKS WITH SIR SIKANDAR

Latthe Denies Oil Deal Story

BOMBAY, May 18.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, has issued a statement categorically denying the report appearing in a Bombay Evening Paper.

Mr. Latthe says that he had not been to Juhu since last year when Mahatma Gandhi was staying there, and that he had not met Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy or Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan at Juhu as suggested in the report.

He also denies having had any discussion with these gentlemen about the Western India Oil Distributing Company. He adds that he does not know Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan at all, and the only occasion when he met Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy was in 1923, when he was a member of the Central Assembly.

In conclusion, Mr. Latthe says, "the whole story is a fabrication from beginning to end."—A.P.

Shanker Rao Deo Mobbed

Hooliganism In Poona: Dr. Khare's Tirade Against Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 18.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, Member, Congress Working Committee was mobbed and manhandled while leaving Tilak Mandir this evening after attending a lecture delivered by Dr. Khare, ex-Premier, C.P., under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhan Mala. The theme of his discourse was "Present Political Situation". A large audience was present.

Dr. Khare severely criticised the Congress High Command saying that all that happened in the Congress since drafting of the Election Manifesto till the recent resignation of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was a five-act drama.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, M.L.A., who presided also attacked the Congress.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo whose presence received special notice was pressed by the audience to address the meeting, but he declined to do so. He was jeered every time his name was referred to by the speaker.

When the meeting was over and Mr. Deo was finding his way out, a number of anti-Congress youths surrounded him and despite the cordon formed around him, mobbed him and are stated to have given him some blows. Demonstrators followed him to the Congress House, shouting all way anti-Congress and anti-Deo slogans and indulging in abusive cries.

Mr. Deo exhibited amazing quiet and patience all through and was unruffled to the last.

New Insurance Act Rules

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 18.

I understand that final rules under the Insurance Act have now been drafted after considering the suggestions received from commercial and other bodies.

As already announced, the Act will come into force on July 1.

It is proposed to recruit further staff for the office of the Superintendent of Insurance, in order to cope with the increased work under the new Act.

ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.

32 nominations have been received by the Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board for 12 seats on that body. Elections will take place on June 19. Twelve seats have been allotted to six constituencies—the Province of Madras and States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore getting three seats, the Province of Bombay and Western India three seats, the United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa one seat, the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. one and Sind, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara one seat.

SARDAR RETURNS TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, May 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman, All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, returned to Bombay to-day from Rajkot.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Investing Secretaries throughout India on splendid terms for organising investing workers for our Business Brotherhood. Send complete information before 30th to Box No. 11778 "Bombay Chronicle."

A progressive Life Office with all up-to-date Schemes has openings for Branch Managers in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Indore. Only hardworking bona-fide residents with influential connections need apply to P. O. Box No. 156, Delhi. (11766)

Wanted Gujarati-speaking Graduates for English, Gujarati and History, and a qualified Drawing Teacher. Lady Graduates and S.T.C's preferred. Apply before 31st May 1939, stating age, qualifications, teaching experience and minimum salary expected to Principal, Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle. (11771)

Applications are invited for posts in the Office and in the technical departments from graduates in Arts, Science or Commerce and from full diplomates of the V.J.T. Institute or any other recognised Institute of similar status. The candidates should possess a degree or diploma at least with second class honours. Salary For Office Rs. 50-5-80 per month for Technical Departments Rs. 50-7 1 2-65 E.B.10-90 per month. Please apply with copies of testimonials to:—Office Asstt., Calico Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. (228)

Applications are invited from qualified Artist for the post of an Assistant in the Arts and Design Department in the grade of Rs. 50-5-75. Preference will be given to those who have special experience in Decorative Art. Please apply with copies of testimonials and specimens to the:—Office Asstt. Calico Mills Ltd., P.O. Box 12, Ahmedabad. (227)

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, teachers and Lady teachers. (1) Graduates in English, Sanskrit, Ardhamagadhi, Gujarati, Mathematics, History and Physics and Chemistry with B.T. or S.T.C., (2) Under-Graduates with Drawing and/or S.T.C. (3) Ladies with English and Gujarati and Drawing qualifications and (4) Industrial School teacher holding a diploma of Certificate in Dyeing and Calico Printing with experience in Mill or Workshop and able to conduct classes in theory and practical required. Apply before 31st May 1939 in the prescribed printed form to be had on sending 6 pies postal stamps, from the Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (222)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The General Manager, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 25 tons Tin Ingots. Tender forms obtainable from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date Tuesday, the 6th June 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) 192.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 10 of 1939, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. 230.

NOTICE.

SELECTION of candidates for Sub-Inspector's posts in the Excise Department will be made during the month of June. Intending candidates may apply before 5th June 1939, in a printed form to be obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Excise, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, 17th May, 1939. (23)

THE F. S. PAREKH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, SURAT.

New classes will commence from 12th June, 1939, for the session 1939-40.

The following courses are taught:—

(1) Three years' Higher Grade Mechanical Engineering Course, including Electric Wiring Course. (2) Three years' Automobile Engineering Course. (3) Three years' Carpentry Course. (4) Two years' Mechanical Apprentice Course. (5) Two years' Automobile Apprentice Course. (6) One year's Electrical Wiremen's Course. (7) One year's Handmade Paper Making Course.

Hostel accommodation is available for limited number of students.

Last date for receiving applications is 10th June, 1939. For prospectus containing further details apply to the Superintendent with 3/4 anna stamp.

SUPERINTENDENT.
Parekh Technical Institute, Surat. 232.

62. TO BE LET.

To Let Paruck Wadi Bungalow near Central Bank Sandhurst Road for Hospital, office or residential purposes. (11782)

To Let—Best ventilated, airy, single and double rooms with water cock in Ganjawalla New Building at 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, near Tram Terminus, Bus and Rly. Station. Apply on premises. (11762)

68. FLATS TO LET

Coolest and most comfortable flats in Bombay, to let at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, facing sea. Unrivalled situation. Rents very reasonable. Apply P. D. Master on 'phone 23217. (11784)

To Let 3 and 4 room flats in Jumna Nivas, next Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty quiet, airy and respectable locality. Rents moderate. Lift available. (11775)

Public Notices

KURLA MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1939.

NOTICE.

In the Notice of the Collector, B.S.D., dated 21/4/39 and published by the undersigned on 26/4/39, the places of Elections to be held on 28/5/39 for Wards E and F were given as "Bhatti Primary School Building" and "Station School Building" respectively But the Collector, B.S.D. is now pleased to modify the said Notice and the public are therefore hereby informed that the Polling Station for the Ward E will be "Station School Building" and that for Ward F will be "Bhatti Primary School Building."

(Sd.) B. R. DENGWEKAR.
Returning Officer.
Kurla Mun. Borough.
Mun. Office,
Kurla, 16th May, 1939. 229.

TATA HOSPITAL, JAMSHEDPUR.
(Affiliated to the Bihar Medical Examination Board.)

Applications are invited for five vacancies of Probationer Nurses in the above Hospital. Candidates must have passed either the Junior Cambridge or Matriculation Examination. The course of training extends over 3½ years and Probationers are required to serve in the Hospital for one more year. In addition to Free Board and lodging, Probationers will be paid a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 in the first year, Rs. 25 in the second year and Rs. 30 during the rest of their training and their one year of compulsory service.

Applications stating age and qualifications together with a certificate of good health signed by a qualified medical practitioner and a certificate of character from a responsible person should be submitted before the 3rd June, 1939 and addressed to the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ld., Jamshedpur (Bihar). The top left hand corner of the envelope should be endorsed "Probationer Nurses." 226.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

In this world of Strife and Struggle there are moments of trouble, when you won't know what to do and what not to do. Then remember the ONLY WAY which solves all problems and leads all mankind to Happiness. If you do not know which this ONLY WAY is, JUST FOLLOW the throng of people to PATHE CINEMA at Lamington Road. There you will see THE ONLY WAY. IT'S SAGAR'S.

MINERVA Week at the
MINERVA TALKIES
From FRI., 19th to SUN., 21st May
VASANTEE
Starring: NASEEM
* * * *
From MON., 22nd to WED., 24th MAY
JAILOR
Starring: SOHRAB MODI, LEELA CHITNIS
* * *
On 25th and 26th MAY
MEETHA JAHAR
Starring: NASEEM
TIME AS USUAL
MINERVA

IN THE TIMES OF SHIVAJI THE GREAT—
A DAUGHTY SOLDIER withstood the onslaught of a huge army of enemies till his master was out of danger!
An Enthralling, Ennobling Story of a "Born Hero."
MAHARASHTRA PICTURES of KOLHAPUR'S MAMMOTH HISTORICAL EPIC
BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE
Featuring:
BALASAHEB YADAV,
GANPATRAO BAKRE,
ZUNZARRAO PAWAR
BAPURAO PAWAR
SHARDA-NURJEHAN
From 20th MAY
AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA:——————:GIRGAON
Three Shows Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinees at 2 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays
BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE

LAST 3 DAYS
Positively
INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY
SILVER JUBILEE
EXHIBITION
(Behind CHURCHGATE Station).
DAILY: 5 to 12 P.M.
ADMISSION: As. 2 ONLY
For CHILDREN: 1 Anna ONLY
FREE: CINEMA Films Shows
"BRINDABAN"—GARDEN ATTRACTIONS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
By YOGIN & NAVIN DESAI
(Prior to their departure for Europe)
"NRITYANJALI"
*Pungi Nritya, *Sadhana Spring Dance, *Marwari Dance, *Peacock Dance, *Call of the Flute, *Radha Krishna, Indra and Folk Dances*.
WITH
GARBA & MUSIC
Also Usual Free Attractions!

TO-DAY BEING AMAVAS
MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
SEE WHAT DOES A KICK TEACH IN LIFE !!!
IN
SHREE RANJIT'S LATEST SCREEN SENSATION—
"THE KICK"
Starring: MADHURI, KUMAR, CHARLIE
Director: A. R. KARDAR
2nd Glorious Week
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
WEST END

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW AT 2 P.M.
SAIGAL
IN
NEW THEATRES' GREATEST HIT
CHANDIDAS
WITH
UMA & SANYAL
Come & Celebrate AMAVAS Holiday
at
ROXY
—To-day Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
To Witness New Theatres' Latest
"BARI-DIDI"
Starring:
MOLINA, P. S. SANYAL, NAWAB, MENAKA, CHANDRABATI, Etc.
Direction: AMAR MULLIC
CELEBRATE AMAVAS
by attending 1-45 p.m.
MATINEE SHOW OF
NEW THEATRES' GREATEST HIT
"DUSHMAN"
IN 14TH GREAT WEEK
Starring: SAIGAL & LEELA DESAI
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

"THE SAINT," in another deed of vicient gallantry.....!
AT THE
NEW EMPIRE
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WHO IS "THE SAINT?"
Undercover cop or underworld killer?.. See fiction's famous adventurer solve another baffling crime!

Directed by JOHN FARROW. Produced by ROBERT SISK. Screen Play by John Twist. From the novel "Angels of Doom" by Leslie Charteris.
—Also Showing—
UNIVERSAL LATEST NEWS
Book Now. Plans Open.

Bombay Provincial Urdu Conference

The Secretary, Khilafat Workers' Committee, writes:—

Under the auspices of the B.P.K.C. a Bombay Provincial Urdu Conference will be held in Bombay on 27th and 28th May, 1939. A Sub-Committee consisting over Mr. A. Bari as President and Mr. Nami Sandilvi as Secretary and 5 other members has been been formed. The pandal sufficient to accommodate 10,000 guests is under construction at Mohamad Ali Road, opp. Mandvi Post Office.

The following programme will be observed:—

May 27. Speeches and reading of papers on the following subjects: 1. Political institutions of India and their activities. 2. Urdu is inter-provincial.

May 28.—A Mushaira meeting.

A prize will be awarded to the best speaker-writer and a special prize to a non-Muslim by Maulana Qutbuddin Siddiqi, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference.

All enquiries should be addressed to Hr. Nami Sandilvi Khilafat House, Byculla, Bombay 10.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

SIR RAZA ALI CRITICISES CONGRESS

MOTIHARI, (By Mail).

The importance of the bread problem in India was emphasised by Sir Syed Raza Ali, M.L.C. (Central), in his presidential address at the Motihari District Muslim League Conference.

He said that a considerable portion of India's population could not even afford to have the simplest meals twice a day. It was much more important to increase the industrial output of India than to acquire the vote for her semi-starving masses. Their foremost duty was to establish mills and factories to manufacture those articles which India imported. Labour being very cheap in India, if raw products could be made into finished goods, they would largely add to the general wealth of the country.

Sir Raza criticised the policy of Congress Governments in throwing away large revenues from the sale of liquor. The first and foremost duty of the Congress should be to eradicate illiteracy. Instead, they were sacrificing large revenues which would have helped them in introducing primary education and carrying on other beneficent activities.

It was impossible to replenish this loss by crushing the zemindari rights in the U. P. and Bihar or by imposing a 10 per cent. tax on the incomes of the middle classes or even by taxing the owners of mills and factories.

Turning to the relations of the Congress with other political parties, Sir Raza said that the contemptuous attitude of the Congress to other political organisations had retarded the general progress of the country. The assumption of ministerial responsibility by Congressmen in most provinces had acted as an intoxicant on them. Puffed with newly-acquired power, the Congress, instead of co-operating with other political parties for the general betterment of the country, had consistently ignored them. The consequences of this were manifest—increasing internal conflict and dissension and consequential dissipation of power.

Sir Raza maintained that it would be wrong to call the Muslims a minority in India. They were 80,000,000 strong and if they organised themselves and consolidated their power, the Congress would be compelled to extend the hand of co-operation towards them.

He ridiculed the suggestion that the Muslims were responsible for the present state of communal tension. Even Congressmen knew in their heart of hearts that the fault could not be laid at the door of the Muslims. If the Muslims were the aggressive party, then Bengal and the Punjab should have been the hot-beds of communal strife. But it was an indisputable fact that the centres of communal disturbances were the U. P. and Bihar, where the Muslims were in a minority. The real cause of the trouble was that every Congressman, whether high and low, considered himself to be the real power in the land.

'MYSTERY MAN OF CHINA'

Chiang-Kai-Shek Pays Surprise Visit And Speaks To Mechanics

RANGOON, May 13.

A glimpse into China's feverish activity in Yunnan and an idea of the inexhaustible energy of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek were given to the Associated Press by a Malay-Chinese mechanic who has just arrived in Rangoon from Kunsing in connection with the assembling of motor lorries which will be sent for the transportation of war material to China.

The mechanic described how one day Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek gave them a surprise visit in Kunming and addressed them on their duty to China in her present conflict with Japan.

"We were all struck," he added, "By the remarkable personality of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, who is doing so much for the maintenance of China's integrity and independence".

Describing their work in Kunming he said: "We are all well-disciplined, loyal and obedient and carry out the orders of our Generallissimo without the slightest murmur.

IN A SPORTING SPIRIT

"Life in Kunming is somewhat trying and hard, but we all take it in a sporting spirit. We sleep with our guns and cartridges fastened to our back. Directly we hear the sound of a bugle, we are up for work. Sometimes the alarm is sounded, and we grab our rifles and wait. Often we drive our lorries for hours without knowing our destination until we reach it.

"We are all paid forty dollars a month and given meals twice a day", he concluded.

The mechanics are a party of 120 Malay-Chinese who have come to Rangoon from Kunning to assemble motor lorries, parts of which arrive in a steady stream from abroad to Rangoon.

Forty lorries are fitted every day, four mechanics being engaged on one. About a dozen lorries leave for China almost daily and, it is stated, several hundreds of them will be sent there.

The Chinese authorities, it is stated, have engaged about two thousand drivers, mechanics and fitters in Kunning.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS IN GANGAPUR FIRING

Aboriginals Induced To Lay Down Their Bows Under Promise Of Peace Talks

SAMBALPUR CONGRESS SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

CUTTACK, May 17.

STARTLING disclosures of how a party of aboriginal Mundas were induced to lay down their bows, arrows and lathis under promise of peace talks and later surrounded by the Military and the State Police and fired upon under some provocation is made by Mr. Dayanand Satpathy, Secretary of the Sambalpur District Congress Committee who was recently deputed by the Orissa State People's Conference to investigate the recent firing in village Simko in Gangpur State on B. N. Railway.

TROOPS ARRIVE

Mr. Satpathy states: "On arrival at Raj Gangpur Station (B. N. Railway) I saw about eight military lorries standing there, and proceeded to Biramitrapur Station which is nearest to Raibagh Thana. At Biramitrapur I gathered that the S. P. of the State (uncle of the present Raja), the S. D. O. and several others had come to Raibagh Thana on the 24th April to arrange for the camping of the military and gone away quietly. About noon on the 25th April, 90 troops in nine lorries under their officers and sixty reserve police of the State with the Assistant Political Agent, the S. D. O. of Nulunga Sub-Division, the S P. and others arrived at the Thana.

"The Reserve Police were ordered to proceed to the village of Nirmal Munda, the chief of the Munda aboriginals, at a distance of 1½ miles from Raibagh and fetch the leader Nirmal Munda and others from the neighbourhood. On the arrival of the Police the Mundas gathered together and refused to go to the Thana. The Police returned and reported accordingly.

"The Assistant Political Agent, the S. D. O. and others with the troos then gathered together in Nirmul Munda's village. In the meantime, from eight hundred to a thousand men had assembled in the village. It is said some of them were carrying bows and arrows, sticks and lathis. When the Political Agent with all the forces went near Nirmal Munda's house all the villagers faced them.

AGENT'S ADDRESS TO CROWD

"The Political Agent and others addressed the crowd and are reported to have said that they should lay by their bows and arrows and sticks and proceed to the neighbouring Maidan to hold a meeting where they could state thier grievances, the officers could state their side and together they would hold a discussion and come to a decision.

"Nirmal Munda from inside the house ordered the men to act according to the wishes of the Political Agent. The men laid down their bows and arrows and lathis and assembled in the Maidan. Soon afterwards a whistle was blown and the military and the Reserve Police, the Political Agent and all the officers surrounded the crowd.

"Then the Political Agent with his body-guard is said to have gone into the crowd and threatened that unless they pointed out Nirmal Munda, they would be shot down.

"One man from the crowd addressing his co-villagers said in Kohi dialect, "They advise us to lay by our bows and arraws and lathis, and to come here to hold a meeting and now he says they will shoot us."

"Another man addressing the Political Agent is reported to have said "Let us see how you will shoot us" and erposed his chest. At this time, some one from the Armed Force fired a shot into the crowd, and one of the Munda who was apparently still carrying his stick, hit the Political Agent once. It hit his hat and then the car of the Sub-Inspector of Police. When the Munda hit a second time, it was warded off by the gun of a constable and immediately there was firing."—United Press.

Screen Play by George Bricker & Vincent Sherman From a story by W. R. Burnett - A WARNER BROS. Picture

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GOAN TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERT DEAD

Joseph Elvino D'Souza, B.Sc (Ag.) a young Goan sugar technological expert, whose promising career came to a tragic and premature end when he died of cholera on the 12th inst.

After graduating from the College of Agriculture at Poona obtaining First Class Honours, he was employed in the Godaveri Sugar Mills, Kopergam, Ahmednagar. He was the eldest scn of Mr. and Mrs. Sande D'Souza of Assolna, Salsette Goa.

NO BAN NOW ON "ANTARNI VATO"

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:—

"Antarni Vato" or "The Outpourings of the Heart" written by an anonymous writer styling himself "Sopan" and printed by Bhupatrai Mohanlal Dave at the "Urmi Printery," Karachi, and published by Kshemshankar Mohanlal Dave, Anjali Granthmala, Denso Hall, Karachi.

Defamation Case Compounded

Mr. K. T. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, delivered judgment on May 5, acquitting N. A. Bharucha of a charge of defamation under Sec. 500 of the I. P. C. and compounding the case filed by J. R. Vaid.

The order states: Upon the accused stating that he unreservedly withdraws all the allegations against the complainant, and considers him to be a respectable person, and has nothing to say against his character, the case is compounded and the accused acquitted.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran-i-Sharif. 7-54 Poems from Iqbal. 7-50 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 1-0 p.m Your Selections. 6-30 Radio Orchestra. 6-40 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-0 Sarod Recital. 7-5 Lakshman Prasad. 7-15 Caricature. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Naat & Manqabat. 8-35 Lakshman Prasad. 8-45 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-35 Damage done by Alcohol, by M. H. Shah. 9-50 Jeevan Sathi 10-30 Late News.

For an Ambala Listener. 1--8 Tit-Bit-Hits.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (1,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 1 p.m. For an Ambala Listener. 1-18 Tit-Bit-Hit.

(60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Lakshman Prasad. 6-35 B. S. Rawat. 6-50 Gat Kafi on Sitar and Sarangi. 6-55 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-50 Filmi Gane 8-15 Lakshman Prasad. 8-30 Sarangi Recital. 8-35 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Beethoven Sonatas. 10-30 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-0 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2. 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Surayya Jabeen. 6-15 Barkat Ali Khan. 6-35 Devotional Songs. 6-45 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-5 Barkat Ali Khan 7-25 Surayya Jabeen. 7-40 Siraj Ahmad. 7-50 Barkat Ali Khan 8-0 For Countryside. 8-30 Surayya Jabeen 8-45 Barkat Ali Khan 9-35 Music of All Nations

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Naats. 8-10 Qawwali. 8-20 News in English 8-30 Ghazals. 8-45 Dadras. 12-30 p.m. Rafique Ghaznavi. 12-50 Three Naats. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Marathi Song. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Love is on Air. 4-0 Popular Selections. 6-0 D. R. Nimbargi. 6-15 Gat Tilang on Violin and Sarangi. 6-25 Marathi Garba. 6-35 Nathu Khan. 6-42 Hirabai Ankolekar. 7-0 Film Review. 7-15 Vinodini and Party. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Film Review. 8-0 Radio Orchestra. 8-10 D. R. Nimbargi. 8-25 Sahiaru, Gujarati play written by Bhikhubhai R. Gohel. 8-40 Hirabai Ankolekar. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Art Players. 10-0 Dunstan Roberts: Bass. 10-10 Art Players. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880) kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Children's Hour. 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-5 Melodies on the Strings. 10-15 Provincial Peculiarities.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. Sangita Bhushanam Rangachari: Vocal. 2-15 N. Nataraja Pillai: Flute. 2-30 Shrimati K. B. Sundarambal: Vocal. 2-45 Musiri Subramania Iyer: Vocal. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati S. R. Meenakshi Sundaram of Sattukudi Vocal. 7-0 Excelsior! (Tamil) by D. B. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. 7-15 Marungapuri G. Gopalakrishna Iyer. 8-0 Their Credo. 8-15 Shrimati S. R. Meenakshi Sundaram of Sattukudi Vocal. 8-45 M. G. Gopalakrishna Iyer Violin.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. New tunes on AIR.

12-30 p.m. Orchestral programme 1-30 Readings from Quran 1-45 Mosharaf Hussain Khan 2-0 Selection 5-0 For children 6-0 For children 6-40 When sun goes down 7-30 Sati-Tirtha: imaginary play 9-30 Selection 10-0 Deben Biswas 10-15 Bimal Bhushan Mukherjee.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 7-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I 7-30 Selection 8-30 Manindra Ch. Dey 8-45 Sudhiranjan Roy Chowdhuri 9-0 Ashutosh Das 9-15 Sushila Devi 9-30 Makarsha: one-act play.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mubarak Husain 6-20 Anwarbai of Benares 6-40 S. A. Mahadkar 7-0 Tan Paltas 7-15 Mubarak Husain 7-30 Anwarbai of Benares 7-45 S. A. Mahadkar 8-0 I Ghose to be, (Hindustani) 8-15 Anwarbai 8-30 Musical plays 9-40 Mubarak Husain 10-5 S. A. Mahadkar 10-15 Anwarbai 10-35 Prabhat Bhairon.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Kunnakudi Venkatarama Iyer: Vocal 5-45 K. N. Kamalavathy Ammal: Vocal 6-0 G. Arumugam: Vocal 6-30 K. N. Kamalavathi Ammal: Vocal 6-45 Kunnakudi Venkatarama Iyer: Vocal 7-15 Tamil Abroad 7-30 Spontaneous programme 8-55 Handicap of Opinion by N. D. Varadachari 9-10 Records 9-35 Carnatic orchestra 9-45 Shrimati Kamala Nagaratnam: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras I 6-0 Puranakalakshepam 6-20 Crop selection (Telugu) by P. H. Rama Reddi 6-35 Light variety 6-45 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 Piano music of Debussy 9-50 Phyllis Morton: Soprano 10-10 Planets suite 10-25 Good night.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Old favourites 8-20 Health for nation 9-5 Keltic trio 9-30 News 9-45 Pros and Cons 10-20 Sports news.

PROPERTY TAX AND GOVT.'S HOPES

"Municipality Will Not Be Forced To Take Coercive Action"

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Government understand that, on account of widespread propaganda carried on in the City of Bombay to the effect that the urban immovable property tax is illegal, a number of property owners have declined to pay the tax. Government desire that their own attitude on this question should be made perfectly clear.

In case of refusal to pay the tax they will instruct the Municipality to take all such coercive steps as may be authorised under the law for the recovery of the tax. It is no doubt true that some of the property owners have announced their intention of challenging the legality of the tax. But it is impossible for Government to stay their hand till any such steps have been finally pursued to the highest tribunal. In their view, as this is a tax which has been imposed by the Provincial Legislature and the legislation authorising it has been assented to by the Governor-General, the proper procedure for property owners would be to pay the tax and separately to take such steps as they may be advised to challenge its legality.

Government trust that, in view of this explanation of their attitude, the Municipality will not be forced to take coercive action for the recovery of the tax

Mr. B. J. CHOUDHARI, who resigned his post as Branch Manager of the Great Social Life & General Assurance, Ltd., at Bombay, where he was working from the commencement of the Company, has now joined The INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay.

GIVE HIM THE QUICK ENERGY HE NEEDS

Serve this Modern, delicious breakfast

Your child's reserve of energy is lowest when he gets out of bed in the morning. But energy comes quickly and abundantly when he gets KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes for breakfast. Give him this protection every morning—crisp delicious KELLOGG'S, ready to serve with milk and sugar.

A Super Film Circuit Release!

OPENING TO-DAY

BE AMONG THE FIRST TO SEE THIS CREDITABLE PICTURE WITH EVERYTHING NEW

AT PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
'Phone 41561. LAMINGTON RD.
Rates: 2-4, 1-12, 1-2 & As. 9 & 4.

AT 3-30 P.M.

A STORY OF THE POOR FOLK WHO ARE GENERALLY IGNORED A REVELATION ON MORAL CODES AND ETIQUETTE!

THE ONLY WAY

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S STAGGERING STORY OF A MAN, WHO DID NOT BELIEVE IN GOD!

——With ALL NEW CAST——

ARUN, ANURADHA, JYOTI, SHEIK, MOHAN, HARISH, KANAYALAL, BANBASI, JAGDISH RAI and others

Directed By:
MEHBOOB
who gave you "JAGIRDAR," "WATAN," "WE THREE and "JUDGMENT OF ALLAH."

It presents 'one half' of the World to the 'Other Half' in a Drama of utmost human interest!

DARING in CONCEPTION
The ONLY WAY shows to mankind the Epitome of Eternal TRUTH.

WHY THE ONLY WAY IS GREAT

IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN Picture with a 'no-star Cast!'

IT has Spectacular War Scenes taken for the first time in India!

IT presents a really new story, a new theme and a new technique.

IT IS ENTIRELY and REFRESHINGLY different from all other Pictures.

SAGAR PRODUCTION

W. I. A. A. Staff Overcome Holders

Exciting Football In Gossage Cup Tournament

To lead by three goals to one up the last five minutes and then see victory wrested from them in this closing phases of the game was the experience of the B. E. S. T. in the second semi-final match of the Gossage Football Tournament on Thursday evening. The W. I. A. A. were responsible for this turn of things. The win was deserved, if only for this great closing rally. The B. E. S. T. it was felt, went about things in a too cocksure way after a two goals' lead had been established. This was a grave error, more so when they had a nippy forward line up against them. The B. E. S. T. should have further consolidated their position, which they might have done, had some of their forwards were less prone to pattern making when in the opposite goal area.

The W. I. A. A. forwards were always dangerous and were worthy of respect. Dakuram and Doray being really smart. The half-line were good, and Bayley at left-back frustrated much. The B. E. S. T. fielded a strong string and enjoyed the bulk of play. In the forward line D'Souza, B. J. Gardner and Lissenberg attracted attention. Moore, right-back and Paul in goal played well. Wilkins among the half-backs worked hardest.

The game was not very old when Dakuram gave the W. I. A. A. the lead. The holders could hardly believe this and after some pressing B. J. Gardiner with two quick goals put the B. E. S. T. into humour. After half time this lead was improved on through Lissenberg. This remained the position of things till five minutes before time, when the W. I. A. A. rallied and three goals came in quick succession and a glorious win with them. The B. E. S. T. left the field dumbfounded.

THE GAME.

The B. E. S. T. ran down and remained in their opponents' area, Gerard in the W. I. A. A. goal being tested with a ground shot in the second minute. B. J. Gardner almost gave the Tramwaymen an early lead, Gerard bringing off a lucky save. A couple of ineffective raids by the W. I. A. A. was followed by a clever movement. Dakuram finished it with a nice centre, Michael, the centre forward, got to the ball, but seemed to trip and Moore rushed in to clear. The W. I. A. A. were definitely in the picture now and took the lead through Dakuram. Robertson was to blame for this goal, as he kicked back to the B. E. S. T. goalie when there were more than one forward dangerously near. As it happened, Dakuram nipped in and got the ball, and though Paul threw himself full length to save, it was futile.

The B. E. S. T. got going after this, but failed to turn to advantage a corner. They remained in their opponents' area to no avail. A nice run down by the W. I. A. A. ended in Dakuram sending in one of his usual good shots, the ball just missed its mark.

The B. E. S. T. raided again and some clever dribbling took B. J. Gardiner past the W. I. A. A. defence and he beat Gerard at short range. A spectacular run through by Gardiner from the kick-off saw the B. E. S. T. take the lead in the next minute to the surprise of the W. I. A. A. The holders dominated things now and the W. I. A. A. defence were in trouble often, but Bayley, playing a calm and collected game, was equal to most raids. Just near half time a nice clearance of his momentarily sent his men across and here Paul saved a likely goal. The period closed with the B. E. S. T. pressing.

The Tramwaymen were the first to attack after half-time, though it was left for the W. I. A. A. to do the real worrying. A lot of tricky dribbling teased the B. E. S. T. But for Dakuram's over-anxiousness, the equaliser might have been scored now, standing a few yards opposite the right corner of the Tramway goal, he put the ball well over. Lissenberg in clearing a corner awarded to the W. I. A. A. brought relief to the B. E. S. T. and in this spell of attacking they collected their third point. B. J. Gardiner with some clever work wormed his way up, and gave it to Lissenberg five yards out of the W. I. A. A. goal, all he had to do was to smash it past Gerard.

Paul at the other end fielded a long shot from Govind. The B. E. S. T. conceded a corner, which Robertson cleared.

The B. E. S. T. had the W. I. A. A. in real difficulties now, Lissenberg at this juncture was very unfortunate, he had bettered all opposition and sent in a hot shot from ten yards out, the ball smacked the upright and came to a defender who swung the ball up. The B. E. S. T. returned and a powerful effort to score by Robertson just went over. The Tramwaymen remained in the W. I. A. A. area but seemed to toy with the work before them. The fateful final last five minutes then arrived. A break away by the W. I. A. A. saw a clever combined moyement by the forwards, and with Dakuram reducing the lead. Egged on by this and encouraged vocally by supporters, the W. I. A. A. forwards appeared to be a class too high for the B. E. S. T. men, and to the latter's chagrin Doray put the teams on terms.

The Tramwaymen were distinctly upset and excited they lost their grip on things and allowed the W. I. A. A. forwards through once more in the closing minute, when Narayen with a clever shot robbed them of victory.

RESULT:

W. I. A. A. Staff	4 goals.
B. E. S. T.	3 goals.

TEAMS:—

W. I. A. A. Staff:—Gerard; Baptiste and Bayley; Patrick, Ramchander and Govind; Doray, Narayen, Michael, Shivram and Dakuram.

B. E. S. T.—Paul; L. F. Moore and A. W. Elliot; C. Wilkins, J. Robertson and P. S. Rana; S. C. Kolabker, B. J. Gardner, S. Lissenberg, R. Gardner and J. D'Souza.

Referee:—Mr. Ridley.

STOP THIS CIVIL WAR IN CONGRESS CAMP

Hardayal Nag On Need Of United Front Against Common Enemy

CHANDPUR (Bengal), May 17.

The view that while the bold stand of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against political evils of the present and future is admirable he is not justified in dividing the Congress into separate blocs is expressed by Mr. Hardayal Nag, the oldest Congressman of Bengal in the course of a statement issued through the "United Press".

He states: "Now Congressmen are sharply divided and the division in the Congress camp is complete. The two main divisions have not only declared war against each other, but they are also making preparations for fighting each other. This Civil War in the Congress camp has practically suspended India's War of Independence. It is true a considerable number of Congressmen now working the constitution in the provinces instead of wrecking it, have been made captive by that man-catching machine. It is also true some Congressmen, lured by the baits of the coming Federation, are contemplating to work it. The bold stand of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against these present and future political evils is no doubt admirable, but that does not justify his dividing the Congress.

"Nature cure is the only remedy for such political evils. His failure to wreck the constitution is no doubt the country's failure. The Congress is pledged to complete Independence for India and the suspension of the War of Independence is bound to be temporary. The country shall never accept this suspension lying down. Subhas Babu's formation of a separate bloc creates a distinct division in the Congress camp.

"What is at present needed is a united front against the common enemy of our freedom. This purpose can better be attained by enlisting Congressmen from among the masses of the people than by creating a separate bloc, consisting of men of class mentality.

"I have often said and still I maintain that the Congress is more an army mobilised for the purpose of fighting for and winning India's complete Independence than a body politic constituted for the purpose of capturing the existing Government from the British hands. This capturing seems to me an impossible task. Therefore any division in our army of Independence is bound to produce disastrous results. Every Congressman should remember that India wants complete Independence, not reformed slavery under the British Parliament."—United Press.

SIMLA, May 17.—During the month of April, 1939 sales of Post Office Cash Certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 96,14,000 against Rs. 1,07,11,000 in April, 1939 and Rs. 1,02,53,000 in April, 1937.—United Press.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 17

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st April	Difference to normal.
Agra	113	90	—	—	—0.5
Amraoti	107	82	—	—	—0.5
Akola	106	79	0.6		+0.4
Ahmedabad	106	80	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	104	83	—	—	—0.4
Ahmednagar	100	68	—	0.7	+0.2
Ambala	112	73	—	0.4	—0.7
Allahabad	112	87	—	0.4	+0.1
Benares	111	87	—	—	—0.5
Bareilly	111	81	—	—	—0.6
BOMBAY	89	80	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	92	65	—	6.5	+3.1
Bhopal	105	79	—	—	—
Baroda	98	79	—	—	—
Belgaum	83	65	—	0.4	—2.0
Bhawalpore	114	75	—	—	—0.4
Bijapur	98	72	—	0.5	—0.4
Bellary	99	75	—	1.4	—0.2
Bhavnagar	103	77	—	—	—0.4
Chittagong	88	72	2.5	11.0	+0.5
Calcutta	97	83	—	3.5	—1.4
Cuttack	107	81	—	0.3	—2.5
Cawnpore	114	89	—	—	—0.3
Calicut	92	76	—	9.0	+1.9
Colombo	87	77	0.2	23.6	+7.3
Cherrapunji	69	61	0.5	39.0	—12.4
Cocanda	111	85	—	0.5	+0.9
Cochin	87	78	—	16.8	+8.0
Dehra Dun	105	73	—	0.3	—1.1
Delhi	111	88	—	—	—0.7
Dehra 1 Khan	114	89	—	0.6	—0.3
Darjeeling	66	52	1.2	6.8	—1.9
Desa	108	78	—	—	—0.2
Dalhousie				3.0	—1.8
Fort Sandeman	97	67	—	1.0	—0.5
Gorakhpur	105	82	—	0.1	—1.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	104	80	—	0.9	—0.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	118	78	—	—	—0.1
Indore	101	74	—	—	—0.2
Jhansi	112	93	—	—	—0.2
Jubbulpore	107	86	—	—	—0.5
Jacobabad	117	84	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	109	83	—	—	—0.4
Karwar					
Karachi	85	76	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	71	57	—	6.5	—1.4
Khandwa	105	78	—	—	—0.2
Lucknow	111	87	—	—	—0.7
Ludhiana	114	76	—	0.4	—0.5
Lahore	112	74	—	0.1	—0.8
Lyallpur	113	79	—	—	—0.9
Multan	115	78	—	—	—0.4
Mysore	90	66	—	6.9	+1.5
Madras	104	82	—	5.2	+4.3
Marmagoa	88	79	—	0.1	—
Malegoan	103	74	—	—	—0.4
Mussoorie	84	66	—	0.5	—1.7
Mahableshwar	79	59	—	0.7	—1.1
Murree	82	63	—	3.0	—2.8
Mount Abu	87	71	—	—	—0.6
Masulipatam					
Mandalay	87	73	0.1	4.1	+0.1
Mangiore		78	—	5.0	+2.1
Meerut			—	—	—0.7
Mercara	79	63	—	1.7	—3.1
Nagpur	110	87	—	0.3	—0.5
Ootacamund	73	52	—	6.0	—1.0
Patna	105	79	—	0.1	—0.9
Peshawar	107	82	—	0.7	—1.8
Poona	93	71	—	0.1	—0.7
Pachmarhi	95	75	—	—	—0.5
Port Blair	86	80	—	10.7	+0.6
Quetta	83	55	—	1.1	—
Ranchi	106	81	—	1.0	—1.0
Rawalpindi	105	73	—	1.8	—0.9
Rangoon	85	76	—	9.6	+2.7
Ratnagari	87	78	—	0.1	—0.1
Rajkot	105	78	—	—	—0.2
Sialkot	111	77	—	0.9	—0.7
Srinagar	86	54	—	2.6	—2.7
Sholapur	103	73	—	0.4	—0.4
Shillong	70	58	0.3	3.9	—7.8
Simla	82	67	—	1.4	—1.9
Salem	99	77	—	7.4	+2.8
Surat	90	80	—	—	—0.2
Trichinopoly	102	79	—	6.4	+3.1
Trivandrum	87	79	—	14.6	+7.1
Vizagapatam	98	86	—	—	—1.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Moderate Monsoon In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, May 18.

The monsoon is moderate in the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal. A western disturbance passing through extreme north caused isolated light thundershowers there. Day temperatures are appreciably above normal over the region from North-West Frontier Province to West United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Dhubri, Silchar Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong two inches; Gauhati, Darjeeling one inch; Jalpaiguri Three quarters inch.; Barisal, Cherrapunji half inch.; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Berhampore, Shillong quarter inch.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standerd Time) and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4470 miles away with its epicentre at latitude 21.5 deg North and longitude 143.0 deg East to the north of the Marianne Islands in the Pacific Ocean was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 11 mts. I.S.T. on Thursday, the 18th May 1939.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,470 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 00 Hrs. 11 mts. (I.S.T.) to-day the 18th May, 1939.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Thursday

The Lamington Road Police had a busy time yesterday rounding up of suspicious characters around the localities of Grant Road, Foras Road, and Charni Road.

In all 24 persons were arrested between 1-45 and 2-30 in the early hours of this morning, for loitering about in suspicious circumstances.

The suspects were produced before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Girgaum Police Court, and were remanded into police custody till the 1st of next month to enable the police to complete enquiries.

Private Foot-Way Cannot Be Street

The following judgment was delivered recently by Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Hon. Presidency Magistrate:—

In this case accused No. 1, S. K. Irani—a Tea Shop Keeper on the ground floor of Sagar Niwas—a building belonging to one Mr. Manmohandas Kahandas—abutting on Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, placed an automatic photo machine on the footpath in front of his shop and thus caused the obstruction.

I will deal with the case of accused No. 1

It is admitted by both sides that it is a privately owned property, that there are no barriers placed, except some tree pots at intervals to mark the boundary and that the members of the public make use of this portion when going to or coming from Chowpatty; that the private land adjoins the public footpath. The private land is paved with yellow stable tiles and the public footpath is stone-paved.

Because with the leave and licence of the owner of a place the members of the public use for walking a certain portion of that land, could it mean that a right either temporarily or permanently is created in the public to have access? In my opinion it is not so. Supposing a man or a certain number of men go to a private place often for any purpose whatsoever it would certainly not give him or them a right to have access thereto either permanently or temporarily.

Besides the shop of accused No. 1 is a Restaurant visited by the members of the public. The Landlord also has allowed the use of the open space in question to the accused. For these reasons I hold, it cannot be called a "Street" and therefore accused No. 1 cannot be convicted. Case of accused No. 2 stands on the same footing.

Both the accused are therefore ordered to be acquitted.

Man Said To Have Posed As Customer And Relieved Merchant Of Money

Sher Zada Sher Dilkhan was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft in respect of Rs. 1,250.

The police in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused went yesterday evening to a shop near Palton Road Police station and asked for samples of rice. He asked for a bag of rice and gave a hundred-rupee note to the shopkeeper. The latter opened his safe, and took out a bundle of notes of the value of Rs. 1,250.

The accused then pounced on the complainant, got hold of the bundle of notes and threw it to his associates, who were standing on the footpath. They made off in various directions and escaped.

An alarm was raised and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

Arya Satyagrahis Assaulted

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSI, May 18.

A jatha of Arya Satyagrahis was assaulted near Paranda. Three Satyagrahis were seriously injured. Two were thrown into a field. Some were driven to Barsi. Aryan leaders have gone to Paranda to fetch the injured.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.072 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.1 degrees 2.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.0 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles pe rhour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

To keep the whole mouth clean, refreshed and healthy, rinse with Odol Mouth Wash—a few drops in half-a-tumbler of water. When infection is about Odol makes a most effective gargle.

GARGLE with Odol MOUTHWASH

SIPRA VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

Absolutely free from Animal Fat

Richly fragrant and emollient.

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA ::: BOMBAY

Agents:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY

Princess St., Bombay 2.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications by the Government of India, External Affairs Department, is republished:—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Inayatullah Khan as Acting Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ahmad Choukry as Acting Consul General for Egypt, at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur M. Sadek.

Mr. L. S. S. Kumar, Economic Botanist to Government, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from 22nd April 1939.

In consequence of the redistribution of charges of Assistant Registrars and Rural Development Officers, the following appointments are made:—

Mr. B. N. Desai, Auditor and Reconstruction Officer of Co-operative Societies, Kaira, to officiate as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural development Officer, Ahmedabad Division.

Mr. R. N. Trivedi, Officiating Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, to officiate as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Surat Division.

Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Bombay Division.

Mr. S. S. Bathena, Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Ahmedabad, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Jalgon Division.

Mr. R. S. Patil, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Dhulia Division.

Mr. N. P. Bhagwat, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, on return from leave, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Poona Division.

Mr. K. G. Prabhu, Officiating Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, to officiate as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Satara Division.

Mr. N. V. Nayak, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Finance, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Sholapur Division.

Mr. C. B. Huli, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Southern Division, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Dharwar Division.

Mr. R. B. Palekar, Auditor of Co-operative Societies to officiate as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Officer, Belgaum Division.

Mr. K. P. Mathrani I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. G. V. Vaidya.

Mr. G. V. Vaidya, on relief, to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

The Governor has confirmed Messrs. A. M. Khan and N. R. Gundil as Judges and Sessions Judges with effect from the 29th November 1937 and 8th May 1938, respectively, in the vacancies caused by the promotion of the Honourable Mr. Justice K. B. Wassoodev to High Court Judgeship and by the retirement of Mr. D. V. Yennemadi respectively.

Mr. R. R. Rana, Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for sixteen days with effect from 5th May 1939 with permission to affix Sunday the 21st May 1939 to the leave.

The temporary post of Superintending Engineer, Road Development, Bombay Province, held by Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., I.S.C., is abolished with effect from the 14th May 1939.

In consequence of the abolition of the post of Superintending Engineer, Road Development, Bombay Province, from the 14th May 1939, the Governor has ordered the following appointments until further orders:—

(a) Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, Road Development, Bombay Province, to be Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, vice Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, M.Inst.C.E., M.R.San.I., I.S.E.

(b) On relief by Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, M.Inst. C.E., M.R.San.I., I.S.E. to be officiating Superintending Engineer Deccan Irrigation Circle, vice Mr. R. G. Sule, L.C.E., I.S.E appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department—vide Government Notification, Political and Services Department (Public Works), No. S. 90/1, dated the 24th April 1939.

The temporary post of Soil Physicist in the Poona Irrigation and Research Division held by Mr. V. K. Gokhale, M.Ag., to be of gazetted rank.

The resignation by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., of his appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is accepted by the Government of Bombay.

"RELIEF" NIB

SMOOTH VELVETY ACTION

Adapts itself to your style of writing

From all Depots and Stores

INDIA'S MOST POPULAR WRITER

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

Many thousands of school children who are drag at school with impaired vitality, may be spared life-long ill-health and retarded physical and mental development if their growing bodies and brains are given all the nutritive elements they need.

Bayer's TONIC is a perfect scientific combination of these essential nutritive elements known as vitamins, phosphates, etc., that lay a perfect foundation for a vigorous growth of body and mind.

"IF IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

11

INDIA'S *Colour*-Epic
ON PATRIOTIC MOTHERHOOD

ENTERING GLORIOUSLY TO-MORROW INTO THE

NON-STOP 18th WEEK

The ONE & ONLY Picture Commanding UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY for 'AMAS'
MATINEE: 1-45 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY:
"ESCADRILLE"
with PAUL MUNI
From TO-MORROW:
SEE
CLIVE BROOK
in George Pleydell Bancroft's
"THE WARE CASE"
and PASS YOUR verdict!
Plans Open! Book Early!

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m. 'Phone 22519.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

1938'S PRIZE MYSTERY NOVEL... now a picture with twice the laughs and excitement!
FAST COMPANY
Melvyn Douglas Florence Rice
Claire DODD · Shepperd STRUDWICK
Louis CALHERN · Nat PENDLETON
Douglas DUMBRILLE

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 30, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 28, 1358
Parsi: Adar 16, 1308
Hightide: — 12-17
Lowtide: 5-56 18-17
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 7m
Improvements Committee, 4-0 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 24th May, 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 24th May 1939, for despatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Van Buren' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

Telegrams for Iran, Iraq and Persian Gulf are now accepted and forwarded via Karachi as the cables are restored.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on 17th May, and is due to arrive here on Sunday, 21st May at 11 a.m.

GENERAL MEETING OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, a general meeting of the workers of the Municipal Workshop, will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Garden at Foras Road, Com. R. S. Nimbkar and Maniben Kara will speak.

A. M. P. JAIPUR CONFERENCE

The General Secretary, Central Jamiat-i-Tabighul Islam, Ambala City, writes:—

"The All-Muslim Parties Jaipur Conference to decide the question of Muslim Satyagraha in Jaipur which I announced by my press statement dated 9th May will be held at Ajmer. A Reception Committee is being formed. Date and programme will be published shortly."

BOMBAY LIMBDI RESIDENTS' MEETING

A public meeting of Bombay Limbdi residents will be held under the joint auspices of the Kathiawar and Limbdi Rajya Prajamandals, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank Road) under the presidentship of Mr. Nagindas T. Master.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL AHRAR CONFERENCE

A flag hoisting ceremony will be performed at Y. M. C. A. ground Motlibai Street to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. by Shaikh Hisamuddin Sahib Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar, who has arrived in Bombay to attend the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Conference.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"King of the Underworld". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"There's That Woman Again". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Escadrille". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint Strikes Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Maratha" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari' Time as usual.
BHARATMATA—"Bramhachari" Time as usual.
METRO—"Fast Company". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"You Can't Take It with You" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Chandidas" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"If I were King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY IN SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee and the Suburban Students' Union, the "Political Prisoners' Day" will be observed on Sunday, May 21, as per instructions from the Suburban District Congress Committee.

Funds will be collected on the day and sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President.

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. at Bajaj Wadi Station Road, Santa Cruz. Sjt. Shantilai H. Shah, will preside and Sjts. Ajoy K. Ghosh, (Editor, "National Front"), Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. A. Dange, D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A. and H. Keval Ramamni, (London Majlis) will address the meeting.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Muslim League Workers' Board, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30 p. m. at Gausht Bazar, Madanpura where the well-known Punjabi leader Maulana Mahomed Muslim and several others will speak on the Ahrar Conference.

LITERACY VOLUNTEERS' MEETING

A meeting of all the Volunteers who are teaching in the Literacy Classes organised by the Parel Office will be held at Mahila Sewa Mandal's Hall—behind Damodar Hall, Parel at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 21st instant. All teachers and sub-organisers are requested to attend.

"SRI SAMPURNA RAMAYANAM"

The eighth of the Harikatha Series on "Sampurna Ramayanam" by Sriman Ennapadam Venkatarama Bhagawathar will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Asthika Samaj Hall.

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN PAREL OFFICE

The Parel Office of the B. L. C. C. has decided to entertain all the students who have been attending regularly the classes organised by it, to a free show of "Brahmachari". The film will be exhibited on Sunday, the 21st instant at 10 a.m. in two theatres—Hind Mata Cinema for the classes in the 'F' Ward and Kohinoor Cinema for classes in the 'G' Ward. All the students have been asked to be present in their respective schools at 8-30 a.m. in the morning, from where they will be taken out in processions to the Theatre.

GANDHIJI'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The following is the corrected version of the first paragraph of Gandhiji's statement which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

Mahatma Gandhi has renounced the Award of the Chief Justice of India in the matter of Rajkot Reforms Committee. This announcement is contained in a statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

In the statement he says: "When I left for Calcutta on 24th ultimo. I said that Rajkot had proved a laboratory for me. The latest proof of the fact lies in the step I am now announcing. After exhaustive discussion with my co-workers I came to the conclusion at 6 p.m. this evening that I should renounce the Award of the Chief Justice", etc.—A. P.

Heat-Wave Over Lahore

LAHORE, May 18.

A heat-wave is passing over Lahore. The mercury is soaring higher and higher and to-day's maximum temperature was 115 degrees, indicating a sudden rise by three degrees over yesterday's maximum.

Several heat-stroke cases are reported.—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Wednesday Ghodbunder Road registered yet another accident, which resulted in the death of a young child of six years.

It appears that a car loaded with youngsters was making for Juhu when they approached Khar along the Ghodbunder Road, their car dashed against a lorry and went on the wrong side of the road falling on its side.

The driver and a girl occupant were injured while Aminabai, daughter of Kumrudin the owner of the car was injured seriously and died in the Jerbai Wadia Hospital, Bombay.

The Police arrested the driver of the car. Investigations are in progress.

STORM IN A TEA POT.

When one's thoughts turn to the men that control the peace in our Suburban area one feels that their life is like a storm in a tea pot. Our Police if you study them as well as I do you would feel as I do.

The Policeman is or should be the friend and protector of every right-living person, the guardian of the weak and the refuge of the oppressed.

This is an ideal to which I do not hesitate to draw the attention of our Police authorities. Policemen are usually well trained and are physical specimens of humanity.

In the Suburbs we have a fine Police force from the physical point of view, but I feel a little more attention might be paid during training period to deportment, good manners and duties that have to be conducted towards the public.

PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

Mr. Mahomed Abdullah writes: Its a long time since we are once more meeting to organise the memory of those national heroes who fought and sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberty, Independence and national freedom.

The memories of past Khilafat workers, late Bi-Amma, Ali Brothers and Moulana Irfan are still living with the sons of India and it shall remain for ever.

The memory of late Moulana Mohamed Ali, a bitter foe of British Government known as roaring lion of India who even dared to speak against the British Imperialism in the R. T. C. shall never to be forgotten by a single patriotic minded India.

The late Moulana Shaukat Ali, even suffering from ill-health, trotted the whole world for the welfare of Islam and Mussalmans, the beloved Moulana was a great believer in Muslim League and it was his effort that one can see the Muslim League flag furling from Cape Comorin to Peshawar.

They were the ardent and zealous worker during the past struggle, for freedom and they faced with smiling countenance the miseries of British prison merely for the sake of their mother country and Mussalmans.

The following sparks that glitter for ever are from the utterances of the late lamented leader Moulana Mohamed Ali. "I will declare before you the goal of Indian Mussalmans is complete freedom for India. This is nothing but the doctrine of Holy Quran. The Holy Quran says that there is no government but the Government of Allah. Thus the Mussalmans of India when they make complete independence their goal, do what Holy Quran asked them to do 1,300 years ago.

We (Mussalmans) belong to two circles of equal size but which are not concentratic. One is India and the other is the Muslim world, we as Indian Mussalmans come in both circles. We belong to both these circles and each of more than 300 millions and we can leave neither.

Where God commands I am Mussalman first and nothing but a Mussalman but where India is concerned, where India's freedom is concerned, where the welfare of India is concerned I am an Indian first, and an Indian second and an Indian last and nothing but an Indian.

The British Government have machine-guns and the machine-guns, I am told, can aim and kill at a distance of 2,000 yards while we have ancient machine (Charka) made in our country by our own village carpenters that kills at a distance of 7,000 miles oversea and land. A shot fired from Madras kills Manchester."

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay is organising a Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference on 26th, 27th and 28th May, 1939.

It is the duty of every Mussalman to participate in the meeting, thus showing the true love by paying homage to their departed leaders.

Parish Sports At Bhayndar

(From A Correspondent.)

The villagers of Bhayndar assembled on Sunday last on Bhayndar cricket ground in large numbers to witness the annual sports under the auspices of the Bhayndar Catholic Sports Club, presided by Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitor. The programme consisted of many interesting events including a needle race for girls and a slow cycling race for boys.

In distributing the prizes, Mr. Dias congratulated the prize winners and organisers on their having introduced such healthy sports and their co-operation with the Parish Priest in promoting the Physical and Educational welfare of the residents of Bhayndar. Mr. Dias also announced two donations to the prize winners for the next year by Messrs. C. C. M. Mendes and D. Mendonsa.

Mr. J. B. C. Noronha proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dias.

"MOJ-MAJAH"

The popular Bombay journal "Moj-Majah" has published a special number called "The Congress Number", on the occasion of the session of the Indian Motion Picture Congress held in Bombay. It is profusely illustrated, and contains informative articles on the progress the Indian cinema industry has made in a quarter of a century—in its various phases. Sjt. Vasantrao Desai writes on "My Career of a Quarter of a Century" as distributor. "Navinchandra" writes on "How I Became an Actor". Sjt. Ramnik A. Mehta gives a "Peep Into The Past of the Film Industry". The other writers who have contributed to make the number a success are: Sjt. Bhimbhai J. Nayak (of Wadia Movietone), Sjt. Balwant Bhatt (of Prakash Pictures) and Dr. P. Roy, K. Bakshi. Three attractive full-page coloured illustrations of Kumari Vasanti, Smti. Sobhna Samarth and Madhoori are a feature of the number.

CHEAPEST TRANSPORT FOR RURAL AREAS

Bombay Govt. To Patronise "Guideways" System

INVENTOR ON HIS INITIAL TRIALS AND ULTIMATE TRIUMPH

At an informal gathering of the Indian Progressive Group, which was held at the Green's Restaurant, Bombay, Mr. C. Skelton the inventor and patentee of the "Guideways" Transport System delivered a lecture on "The Tragedy of the Inventor's Life" which was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience on Thursday evening.

Introducing the speaker Dr. Jal Bulsara gave a brief sketch of his activities during the stages of experimentation, the interim failure and the ultimate triumph of the inventor's unique perseverance.

INITIAL HANDICAPS

Mr. Skelton explaining how he had to fight against odds from the very inception of his arduous task, to its finality, described how he spent 18 hours a day in a remote village called Almatti, for a period of four weary years to perfect the device now known as "Guideways" which he claimed to be the first of its kind to be invented in the world and which he hoped may some day revolutionize rural life in India.

Mr. Skelton who was associated with an Indian State Railway as an Engineer for over twenty years after his retirement, struggled with the idea of producing a cheap gadget for India's transport until he perfected his model in 1927.

Just as the inventors of the Steam Engine and the Aeroplane were ridiculed at first, he was also jeered at by the engineering circles and the public who little understood the utility of the system.

He approached the Government of India and the Indian Railway Board in vain.

Eventually, badly disappointed but not in the least disheartened he went abroad. In Italy a lot of interest was evinced by Signor Mussolini in Mr. Skelton's invention.

BOMBAY GOVT. ACCEPTS IT

At long last, after years of bitter experience he had come back to India and the Congress Government of Bombay after thorough investigations had decided to accept his system as a means of cheap transport in rural areas.

The Hon. Mr. N. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works had subsidised him with Rs. 8,000 to construct a miniature line for demonstrational purposes.

His demonstrations had been perfectly satisfactory and the Minister was convinced of the utility and cheapness of the device.

As a result it had been now decided by the Bombay Government to make use of the "Guideways" system in some of the villages of the Province.

A.-I. POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY'

Bombay's Programme For Sunday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, has issued a public appeal, directing the Congress organisation all over the country to observe Sunday, May 21, as the "Political Prisoners' Day". In pursuance of this appeal, the "Political Prisoners' Day" will be observed on Sunday next by holding public meetings in various Wards of the City.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting on this day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dana Bunder (Mandvi). Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. C., will preside and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Indian Merchants Chamber

Opening of the new premises of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (near Church Gate Station) by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School For Women

The following are the names of successful students who passed in the examination held in April, 1939 of the Sewing, Cutting and Fancy-Work classes.

SEWING AND CUTTING—2 YEAR'S COURSE. (PAREL BRANCH)

Miss Kamal Sarang, Miss Sundar Ambeskar, Miss Indumati Ravdekar, Mrs. Maniben Bhagawandas, Miss Champu Vaidya, Miss Rajadevi Mahendra, Miss Tara Jamsandekar, Miss Manorama Kirtikar, Mrs. Shantabai Kadve, Miss Hira Gavde, Miss Prama Patake, Miss Hira Divekar, and Miss Indumati Mule.

(GIRGAON BRANCH)

Miss Sumati Chitnis, Miss Padma Kamat, Miss Lila Parsekar, Mrs. Piroj Rao, Miss Mukta Palekar, Miss Champu Diwadkar, Miss Gita Kshirsagar, Miss Rohini Talwar, Mrs. Shantabai Rege, Miss Sarala Rege, Miss Sushila Rane, Miss Tara Paralkar, Miss Malati Hatalkar, Miss Vimal Garude, Miss Vatsala Patkar, Mrs. Kamal Kamat, Mrs. Priyavanda Mastakar, Miss Kusum Tambane, Mrs. Satyabhamabai Dhamankar and Mrs Latta Bichhu.

(VILE PARLE BRANCH)

Mrs. Mohini Gore, Miss Mukta Divekar, Miss Sumati Vadke, Miss Madan Tanak, Miss Sushila Kothare, Miss Gajara Korde, Mrs. Sushilabai Navalkar, Miss Ahilya Chogale and Mrs. Indirabai Desai.

(DADAR BRANCH)

Miss Prema Poudval, Miss Prema Rege, Mrs. Kashibai Pendse, Miss Niramala Malgaonkar, Mrs. Kamala Nayak, Miss Vimal Rao, Miss Guna Revankar, Miss Sundar Gudhekar and Miss Chandra Patkar.

1½ YEARS' COURSE—(PAREL BRANCH)

Miss Sushila Kandalkar, Miss Piroj Nerurkar, Mrs. Maniben Bhagawandas and Miss Innu Bavdekar.

(GIRGAON BRANCH)

Mrs. Anandibai Navalkar, Miss Ratan Parulkar, Mrs. Saraswatibai Vader, Miss Sushilabai Jayakar and Mrs. Nanda Marchant.

(DADAR BRANCH)

Miss Vimal Poudwal and Miss Indumati Rath.

2 YEARS' COURSE—(PAREL BRANCH)

Miss Kamal Ghate and Miss Saroj Iyer.

Maternity Benefits For Workers

Annamalai Planters' Decision And Central Govt's Orders

SIMLA, May 17.

Orders have been passed by the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Government of Madras, regarding maternity benefit to women workers on the Annamalai plantations in the Madras Presidency.

The order states that the Government note with pleasure the decision of the planters to pay maternity benefits to their workers, namely, a bonus and charges in connection with the free feeding of the mother for a period of three weeks before entry into hospital and for another period of three weeks after it.

The order further states that it would be interesting to publish relevant statistics as regards maternity benefit payments in the estates in the report on the Maternity Benefit Act.

The Commissioner of Labour is requested by the order to obtain and publish information in his administration report on the following points: the annual statistics of adult women population in each estate, the number of child births in each estate per year; the number of children born in estate hospitals annually; the amount of bonus paid in each estate annually; the cost of free feeding for six weeks on each estate.—United Press.

WHEN RAJEN BABU ARRIVES IN CITY

B. P. C. C. Will Accord Public Reception

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress, who will arrive in Bombay on the 2nd or the 3rd June, to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, will be given a public reception on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Weather permitting, he will be taken in a procession from the Victoria Terminus to the Congress House. The detailed programme of the presidential reception will be announced later.

Beauty must be wooed
You cannot *command* a lovely skin — but you *can* cultivate beauty. It needs only a little care, if you realise that your skin consists of several layers and that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is that minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remains to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Just get from any Store or Bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful, and several shades lighter. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.
Mercolized Wax

FIT as a FIDDLE on FYNNON!
TIRED FEELING GONE!
Skin Rash Disappears!
That's the way when you take Fynnon Salt. First one ailment goes—then another. For Fynnon purifies the blood—and most troubles start in the bloodstream. *Read this woman's letter:*
"I have been using Fynnon Salt for nearly 12 months now and am feeling wonderfully fit. It has cleared my complexion of a bad rash, and the tired feeling which I had every morning has quite gone. I would not be without it for anything."
SPA TREATMENT AT HOME!
What is it that gives Fynnon Salt this wonderful revitalising power? The answer is—Nature herself! For in Fynnon Salt there are three wonderful elements similar to the natural salts found in the famous Spa waters that bubble up out of the earth. These elements are Sodium, Potassium and Lithium, the blood-purifiers. They cleanse the whole system of its load of clogging impurities, flush liver and kidneys, expel poisonous wastes through the bowels, and leave you feeling fit and fresh and energetic—ready for work or play. Thousands endorse the miracle-working powers of Fynnon Salt—you will not be drinking something 'new' and untried but a remedy already famous. Take half-a-teaspoonful of Fynnon Salt in a glass of water every morning and see how much fitter, keener, you'll feel. It is the natural way to restore the natural balance and to bring back vigour, energy and health. Remember the name—Fynnon Salt. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to: J. L. Morrison, Son and Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.
KF676

TIME FOR ACTION
DON'T DO ANYTHING AT 3-30 P. M. TO-DAY! JUST
STEP INTO PATHE At Lamington Road to See THE ONLY WAY
IT'S SAGAR'S

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 322. Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1939

PEACE REJECTED

Let there be no mistake about the fundamental truth in regard to Palestine. That country belonged every inch of it and all other rights accruing from national ownership—to the Arabs and still belongs to them as any country in the world belongs to the inhabitants thereof, and that Jews, who left it two thousand years ago, have no political or territorial rights to it against the Arabs. On no grounds, moral and international, can the Arabs be treated as if they were a kind of synthetic caretaker looking after the house against the return of the "master" complete with foreign bombs, and bayonets two thousand years later. Yet, can any impartial observer say that this is not precisely the manner in which they have been sought to be treated? The end of the war which, they were promised, was to mark the end also of their subservience to the 'cruel' and 'brutal' Turk, saw the beginning of a new period of misfortune infinitely worse than the previous one. They waked up to find that they had exchanged nominal subjection to Turkey for definite subjection to Great Britain. Nor is this all. They found their country flooded with outsiders infinitely superior in all kinds of resources, financial, technical, educational and so on. They discovered that this stream was endless and they realised, quite rightly, that within a very short time they would be swept away as flotsam and jetsam. The Mandate that was to raise them up turned out to be an instrument for crushing them down further. The disillusionment was rude and complete. What else could it be? And the Palestine Arabs struck. It is in this background that the whole tragic story of the Arabs struggling for what was, and is, their right has to be seen. Embittered by the realisation of the double and despicable treachery—does one need to go over the calculated deception that British statesmanship practised upon them and upon the Jews and that constitutes, even for British Imperialism, a particularly odious and mean chapter in the history of its perfidy?—they have fought for their rights and fought gallantly against all odds. But the point to be emphasized is that they were always willing for peace. They longed for it and were ready even to sacrifice some of their rights to secure it and, incidentally, they have shown in this sacrifice more practical goodwill towards the Jews than these unfortunate people have been shown by any nation, not excluding their very good friends, the Britons and the Americans.

Mischievous Counter-Proposals

The latest instance is the offer at the last Round Table Conference to accept both the land transactions already executed up to that time and immigrants already settled in the country. But they wanted further sales and further immigration to stop. And they demanded the fundamental right of National Independence. Later, representatives of Arab States and Indian Muslims offered at Cairo further concessions and modifications designed to bring peace although at great sacrifice to the Arabs. Even the terms of the Cairo scheme have met with the same fate. They have either been rejected or twisted to serve the interests of Jewry or of British Imperialism. What does the White Paper—intended ostensibly to white-wash Britain's double and historic duplicity against Arabs and Jews alike—exactly mean? It brings the Jewish population up to 33 per cent. and it hands over the question of land sales to the exclusive jurisdiction of an invariably pro-Jewish High Commissioner. But this would be nothing if it were all. The insidious mischief comes in the British counter-proposals to the fundamental demand for a National Government as modified by the Cairo proposals. With the time-honoured technique, with which Indians and other victims of British Imperialism are only too familiar, certain terms have been offered which in actual practice will mean nothing except denial of Arab rights, on the one hand, and further consolidation of British domination, on the other. In the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem it is really the Palestine Nation that has been banned. Having done that, Britain proposes to associate in the administration her toadies and flunkeys who will be called representative Arabs and will humbly say "yes" to the Imperialist Power and its own servants. The transition period will thus be used either to wear down the nationalist spirit of the Arabs or to create a more violently impossible situation between a strong numerical minority rendered considerably stronger by virtue of its great resources and the Arabs. The transition period will thus become indefinite, in practice. But if it does not, what kind of "independent State" is envisaged finally? Two important points in the White Paper supply the answer. Palestine will not be an "Arab State"; that claim has been rejected, and, secondly, the so-called "Independent" State—not "Arab"—will provide guarantees for the commercial and strategic requirements of British Imperialism.

Independence Denied

An "Independent" State which is neither Arab nor Jewish and is subject to well-known British requirements is rather difficult to conceive of as such. What the scheme actually means is that Palestine in the transition period will be a British dependency to be promoted later, if at all, to the status of an "Independent" State—of which we have so many—where Imperialist Paramountcy will be Paramount. Discussing the Cairo proposals a fortnight ago, we said: "The danger is that Britain may be tempted to exploit the Arab delegates' desire for peace and that the irreducible minimum may be used as the maximum for striking a balance between it, on the one hand, and the maxima of the British Mandatory and world Jewry on the other. And this balance will be called a just and equitable solution." This is precisely what has happened and this is precisely what Mr. MacDonald has said. Britain has not only denied the Arab claim but also rejected the offer of peace made by them to her—and in the name of justice and equity! The duty of the Cairo delegates and those whom they represented is clear. The Palestinian Arabs will have to face another fresh period of the trials and agonies that they have been undergoing in the struggle for what are emphatically no more than their just rights. The continuation of the struggle will not be their fault. But what of the Arab States and the Indian Muslims? What are they going to do—apart, of course, from discussing the problem in expert committees and passing verbal resolutions—to vindicate and honour their obligations to the Arabs of Palestine?

He Stoops—

Those who thought that Gandhiji's intervention in Rajkot would be another case of "I came, I saw, I conquered" will naturally be surprised and disappointed at his latest decision to renounce the advantages accruing from the Award of the Chief Justice. But the decision is not altogether surprising nor, correctly understood, altogether disappointing. One was fairly prepared for it by his last appeal to his co-workers at Rajkot just before his leaving for Calcutta and by his later references to what he called the new technique of Satyagraha which he conceived in his Rajkot laboratory.

When Satyagraha of varied types, including a fast by himself, failed to achieve its purpose in the State even when it seemed to promise much, there was clearly something wrong somewhere. But where? Was there any error in the very fundamental principle of Satyagraha? Gandhiji cannot imagine any such. If then there was an error in the technique or tactics, where was it? He discovered that in appealing, in the spirit of Satyagraha, to the conscience of the Thakore Saheb, to honour his own pledge in his own way, his holding the Chief Justice's Award in reserve was more a coercive than a Satyagrahi method. He has now only put that coercive weapon away. But the general policy of Satyagraha remains, together with all it achieved before the Award was secured.

Those who have studied the method of Satyagraha and claim to know it well may certainly argue with Gandhiji. Others may well trust the wisdom of the author of the method who has shown marvellous results by its use. That in common parlance he is now stooping is obvious. But we feel he will conquer once again, and the world will learn one more lesson in the new technique of Satyagraha. After all, what precisely is renounced and what remains? Only the Award is waived, and the position is once again what it was before Gandhiji undertook his fast. The Thakore Saheb's pledge to his people remains. So does the people's right to resume Satyagraha, however much its technique may vary with circumstances. Gandhiji cannot possibly renounce that right, which is also a sacred duty in appropriate circumstances.

National Economic Planning

Which Model For India?

(By M. S. Namjoshi)

(I)

Before we decide as to which particular type of economic planning is best suited to India we ought to consider planning as it is adopted in Russia with a view solely to human well-being and planning as it is adopted in Germany with a view mainly to keeping the nation primed for war.

Russia tried to discard capitalism and substitute communism. The Soviet Union represents planning for human welfare straightway and on a basis of common ownership. Private ownership was abolished and the State undertook to administer industry direct. The labourer works for the State and not for an employer; the State provides for his basic needs and distributes wealth on the principle of equality. Under Socialism an unemployment problem does not arise. And as production of plenty is the aim, and equality in distribution the principle, the standard of life is expected to be uniformly high from the very beginning.

The Snag

So far there is nothing wrong. But for the world of to-day it is a dangerous doctrine as it cannot be applied without risks and with impunity as the existing social order has got to be drastically and radically changed and this presents innumerable difficulties of an insurmountable nature. For this reason we ought not to imitate Russia. This type of planning postulates a violent revolution which we cannot elect for as it profoundly disturbs the economic "status quo" and brings in its wake much destruction of material wealth and besides it is morally not so very desirable.

The Nazi Model

In Nazi economy the social order need not be and is not disturbed, private property is preserved and fostered, only it is made subservient to the needs and purposes of the National State. The State supervises industry and in the supervision obtains a complete control of the whole economic order and machine. The prices and wages are fixed by the State so as to give a handsome margin in profits to the employer and to provide a tolerable standard of living to the workers. But the employer is made to serve the interests of the State by re-investing his profits for the expansion of national industry and not allowed to fritter them away in extravagance and luxury. With the rapid expansion of industry, unemployment is quashed.

Shrinkage And Artificial Stimulus

To ensure profits wages have to be kept low. Low wages prevent the expansion of demand for consumers' goods. So an artificial stimulus has to be applied to overcome stagnation in the circulation of the economic system. The State supplies an artificial demand in public works and armaments. The rich have to pay through high prices and heavy taxation. Public works and armaments put a strain on the resources of the State. Budgets tend to get unbalanced. Deficits have to be covered and this cannot be done except by inflation. Inflation inevitably sends up prices and wages, raises cost of production, lowers profits, stimulates foreign competition, saps home economy and industry; confidence is shaken, there is a feeling abroad of scarcity and futility, there is pyschic and functional collapse.

The Escape,—War Or Aggression For Imperialistic Expansion

A collapse or war are the alternatives for such an economy as the Nazis! The Nazi and Fascist States are war-minded, aggressive

(Continued on Page 17 Col. 3)

Problems of Hyderabad

The Muslim Point Of View

(From A Correspondent)

II

In order to realise the significance of the present developments in Hyderabad it is necessary to know something of the undercurrents and movements that preceded them and were responsible, indirectly more than directly, in giving rise to them.

Before the advent of the State Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Arya Samaj there was a slow but steady flow of three distinct movements in Hyderabad based on provincial considerations, a movement among the Karnataki section of the population, another among the Maharashtrians and the third one among the Andhras.

All the three were directed towards the main purpose of securing greater share in State patronage in the matter of education, service, business and commerce, and were confined mostly to the higher middle and middle class strata of the population.

These movements—none of them either menacing or harmful—gave rise to a number of little societies, clubs, associations etc., whose main purpose was to bring about the advance of their own provincials in matters moral and material. The Government of the State anxious to prevent the growth of militant provincialism and eager to maintain the solidarity of the people gave all possible encouragement to some of the wholesome objects of these institutions. It was thus that hundreds of little towns and villages in Hyderabad came to be studded with prosperous little institutions which enlivned the life of the people and sought to ameliorate their social, educational and economic condition.

Aggressive Provincialism

As these institutions grew in years, unfortunately, they began to grow more and more aggressive in their provincialism. There was keener rivalry for State patronage on one side, and increasing dislike of rival provincials on the other state, anxious to prevent such parochialism, began to use its influence to resist sectional rivalries. This itself became the common grievance of all provincials. With this common grievance as the jumping-off ground the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha came into the field.

Both the institutions were initiated, organised and for a long time conducted entirely by British Indian subjects. The Arya Samaj is a religious organisation, the Mahasabha is out to bring about the social and political regeneration of the Hindus. No one can quarrel with these objects. In fact many of these objects are thoroughly welcome, for nothing would strengthen the Hyderabad State as real regeneration of the Hindu masses who constitute 86 per cent of the State population.

On the principle that the whole of India is one nation and that any Indian or group of Indians should be free to go to any part of India to conduct their private or public activities the Arya Samaj and the Mahasabha are perfectly entitled to go to Hyderabad or any other Indian State to bring about the amelioration of their followers, and the State would not be justified in interference of any sort whatsoever with their activities. But there are obvious limitations to this principle implied in nationalism, and those limitations arise from the interest of the nation itself.

Arya Samaj And Hindu Mahasabha

It would obviously be wrong, for example, for any South Indian institution to carry the virus of Brahmin-Non-Brahmin jealousies or the poisonous growth of Untouchability from Madras where they flourish so dangerously to the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Provinces where they are almost completely absent. It would, of course, be open to any champion of non-Brahminism to go to the Punjab or the Frontier Provinces on the principle of All-India nationalism to start institutions for the progress of the non-Brahmins there, but the Governments of these provinces would be justified, in the interest of nationalism itself, to prevent their starting communal bitterness and hatred while attempting to achieve the betterment of their own communities It is on this principle that the Hyderabad Government look with disfavour on the harmful activities of non-Hyderabadees in Hyderabad State.

Now what are the main activities of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha? The Arya Samaj is started with the object of propagating Vedic religion. It makes no claim to political motive. Yet its religious propaganda, it is clear from its activities and from the speeches and writings of its prominent leaders, has for its main purpose the achievement of the political domination of the higher class Hindus. And though this is the main objective the Samaj, as a religious institution it does not lay any concrete political and economic programme before the masses.

Religious Slogans

The same is the case with the Hindu Mahasabha. It is a social-political organisation, but has not cared to give anything but the vaguest notions regarding political policy for the masses. It may look very strange that these two organisations which have caused so much political unrest in Hyderabad have no political programme or purpose as far as the masses are concerned. Both of them keep on agitating about religious intolerance of the State, both of them keep on harping on the slogan of Hindu religion in danger, both of them keep on shouting about the need for abolishing the Muslim rule and establishing Hindu raj.

These religious slogans might have been useful in ancient times; to-day people want political movements to be based on political and economic programme. Why is it then that the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha avoid coming to grips with direct political problems? Why do they confine themselves to indulging in religious bunk? The reason is not far to seek, but it is a reason that must be noted by everyone interested in the progress of this country and happiness of the masses.

Capitalist Organisations

It must be remembered that as far as class affiliations are concerned both the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha are purely capitalist organisations. They are out to establish not the rule of the masses but of the top class

(Continued on page 9, column 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Japan Deserts Axis

If the Tokyo correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is correctly informed, Japan has formally deserted her Axis friends. This scuttle even before the event is not quite surprising. In addition to lack of courage—the characteristic failing of bullies—there is another very practical reason for it. China has burst the military bubble of Japan. Even the Japanese war-mongers themselves are disillusioned and realise that hard pressed as they are by an isolated, ill-equipped China, participation in a Axis war will mean for them immediate and crushing disaster. They have, therefore, decided to run away. But behind this retreat is a subtle objective too. Japan expects to exploit her neutrality and win the support passive, if not active, of the U.S.A., Britain and France in her anti-Chinese adventure. The issue between them and Japan is being forced at Kulangsu. What the democracies do will be a test of their attitude not only towards their own interests but also towards their obligations to China.

Indian Merchants' Chamber

The opening of the Lalji Naranji Memorial Building for the Indian Merchants' Chamber by Sardar Vallabhbhai this evening is a notable event in the history of the Chamber. It is symbolic at once of the permanently established position of the Chamber as also of its closer association with the Provincial Government than was possible in the past years. The Chamber, it may be remembered, came into existence in 1907 during the great swadeshi movement then organised by the Indian National Congress. It was not an easy thing then for Indian business and businessmen to safeguard their interests or even to press them on Government. But this task was made less difficult by the organised efforts of the Chamber. During these three decades it has earned the reputation of being the best institution of its kind in the country, giving sound advice alike to businessmen and Government on the various intricate economic problems of the province and the country.

A Fitting Memorial

Though the Chamber necessarily included businessmen with varied views on national problems the institution as a whole has fairly steadily moved towards the policy adopted by the Congress and this progress is in no small measure due to the nationalist spirit that inspired many of its leading members. One of the foremost among these was Seth Lalji Naranji who was President of the Chamber in the eventful year of 1920-21. He passionately pleaded for industrialisation and swadeshi and often expressed his "admiration for that part of Mahatma Gandhi's programme which seeks to make every human being toil and spin, to produce, or help to produce for himself that which he wants for his own needs". "That", he said, "is an aspect of the true swadeshism". Throughout his connection with the Chamber he was one of its pillars and he also supported the Congress silently in a variety of ways. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that his friends and admirers in the Chamber soon subscribed nearly two lakhs of rupees for a memorial to him in the shape of a permanent home for the Chamber and that the building will be opened by a foremost Congress leader like Sardar Vallabhbhai.

The Right Policy

We have said that this function symbolises a new era of close co-operation between the Congress Government and the Chamber. We trust the co-operation will grow more in the years to come when India has to put up a strenuous united fight to safeguard her economic interests against alien exploitation. To ensure such a united stand the Congress has to look after the interests of Labour and Capital alike and of agriculture and small industries as well as the larger organised ones. That is also the best policy for any body of Indian businessmen. We trust the Indian Merchants' Chamber will lead other similar bodies in the pursuit of such a sound nationalist policy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

To have the coffee hot—well, warm the pot.

The average woman is a good actress off the stage.

Marriage is never a failure, but often the contracting parties are.

A girl's love for pickles doesn't necessarily sour her disposition.

The average politician wouldn't recognize a moral issue if he were to meet it face to face.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Bose thought that a split in the Congress was necessary at the moment, so that the country might move forward and deprecated the constitutionalist mentality of the "Rightists". Mr. Bose was gratified at the Muslims' reaction to the "Forward Bloc".

—Cawnpore report.

* * *

A Muslim leader in Bhawalpur has sent telegrams to Gandhiji, Jawaharlal, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Maulana Habibur Rahman explaining the situation and appealing for intervention.

Simultaneously he has offered Mr. Jinnah five very good and five reasons why the Qaid-e-Azam should not only not intervene but also authoritatively condemn the appellant.

* * * *

The Japanese Government are reported by a British paper to have definitely decided that their attitude in the event of a war in Europe would be one of "sympathetic neutrality".

This rather emphasises the unseaworthiness of the Axis ship.

* * * *

Admiral Noble has postponed his departure from Kulangsu to Hongkong in order to watch the development.

And to pray that the developments do not develop so as to leave no room for Chamberlainian "realism".

* * * *

"The Italian Army is now ready for all eventualities" declares Italy's Under-Secretary for War.

Even for masterly retreats?

* * * *

It had been possible, said the same authority, to re-inforce by decrees all the units in Libya and the Aegean.

According to Mr. R. A. Butler of Great Britain, this announcement would, of course, be unfounded.

* * * *

General Franco has announced his intention of visiting Italy as soon as possible to see the Duce.

Yes. It's time now to receive further and considerably more important instructions.

* * * *

In the same announcement Franco describes Signor Mussolini as "one of the greatest figures in history".

Of course he is. But Franco mustn't forget Chamberlain who too has proved himself one of the something-est (if not greatest) figures in history.

* * * *

"The German naval units have returned to Kiel after the completion of their cruise of Spanish waters."—Berlin report.

So it will be the Baltic after all?

* * * *

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

(Says The Junior Colleague.)

Freedom has been granted atleast to Palestine by a White Paper similar to the one which established Home Rule in India. Likewise there are a few provisos.

In keeping with British traditions the promise for an independent Palestine (vide McMahon correspondence) has been duly repudiated.

A mere 75,000 more Jews will be admitted to Palestine and their number will never be allowed to fall below 75 per cent.

The Arabs and Jews will share in administration of the country—of the Arabs!

During the Transition period the Jews and Arabs will be given increasing part in the Government—and an increasing opportunity to help the time-honoured policy of "Divide and Rule".

"The new State will be in treaty relations with the United Kingdom providing satisfactorily for commercial and strategic requirements of both countries"—especially United Kingdom!

The British High Commissioner will remain the final arbiter and authority and inconvenient nationalists like the Mufti will be kept out of the country.

Freedom has come at least to Palestine. Heil Britain and her scrupulous regard for her pledges.

* * * *

"You here again?" frowned the magistrate. "I told you I didn't want to see you again".

"Your worship—I told the police-man that, but he wouldn't believe me".

BRITISH PRESS ON WHITE PAPER

Fair Attempt At Compromise

Chances Of Success Of Scheme Doubted

LONDON: May 18.

Newspapers regard the Palestine Plan as a fair attempt at a compromise, except the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily Herald," which declare that the Plan is a surrender to Arabs.

All the papers are inclined to doubt the chances of success and emphasise that the basis of the plan is eventual co-operation between Jews and Arabs, the lack of which constitutes the present problem.

The "Times" says whether the plan succeeds in bringing peace in Palestine and solving the Government's difficulties must be considered in the perspective of events in the last three years. It must be confessed that they are not a very hopeful background. The main doubt of this policy must attach to the assumption that Jews and Arabs can be induced within any measurable time to co-operate in a unitary state. Only grant of autonomy to both the races alike can give them a sense of security, without which peace, progress and co-operation are impossible. Such evolution is by no means, excluded by the Government's definition of policy.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that everything depends on the readiness of both sides to renounce some of their claims in a spirit of compromise, which is the 'sine qua non' of any settlement. It must be clear that economic power and individual capacity fully to compensate Jewish numerical inferiority and numerical parity would mean 'de facto' superiority.

The "Manchester Guardian" declares that the Government seems to have decided to do everything possible to make complete the victory, which the Arabs obtained by a long course of violence. The scheme won't bring peace to Palestine. Its foundation is injustice and injustice brings no peace.

The "News Chronicle" says that the proposals are good-hearted but an optimistic attempt to solve an almost intractable problem. The fact that the proposals have already been in main submitted to and rejected by both the sides does not augur well for their acceptance.

The "Daily Mail" observes that the scheme is sound and wise. Arabs and Jews—stubborn races both—must accept the scheme as the only alternative to constant unrest, unending bloodshed and perhaps, open war.

The "Daily Herald" says any policy for Palestine must be in the nature of a compromise. The White Paper is thus bound to be a sorry document, but it was not bound to sacrifice. In fact it is a sacrifice of complete substance of Jewish claim and acceptance in substance of the demands of Arabs.

Jews Threaten Passive Resistance: Arab Leader Welcomes Proposals

JERUSALEM: May 18.

Fifteen hundred Jewish demonstrators at Tel Aviv raided the District Government Offices and destroyed their interior, which was set on fire.

A Jewish Constable was seriously wounded when people in the crowd opened fire on the policemen who were carrying out a baton charge in an effort to disperse the crowd.

Two Jewish Supernumeraries were slightly injured when several bombs exploded in the upper storey of the Government Immigration Department in the centre of Jerusalem, causing a conflagration.

Jewish shops and public resorts are closed down for a one-day general strike.

While the majority of the Jews reject the idea of violence the bulk of opinion supports the Jewish Agency statement rejecting the White Paper.

Passive resistance comparable with Mr. Gandhi's methods is to be expected.

The Arabs supporting the Mufti declined to comment on the White Paper pending instructions from Beirut, but Fakhri Nashashibi of the Arab Party, who is opposed to terrorism, said:

"The White Paper is a new and clear proof of the kind feeling of the British Government towards Muslims, particularly Arabs. I am confident that the Arabs will accept it in good spirit despite an external propaganda."

Territorial Ghetto For Jews

LONDON, May 17.

A Jewish Agency communique on the White Paper declares in effect the new policy denies the Jewish people the right to reconstitute their national home in their ancestral country.

The policy transfers authority to the Arab majority and puts the Jews at the mercy of that majority and also establishes a territorial ghetto for the Jews in their own homeland.

The Jewish people regard this "breach of faith" as a surrender to Arab terrorism, one which widens the breach between Jews and Arabs. It is a policy to which the Jews will not acquiesce. The new regime has only been maintained by force.

In the darkest hour of Jewish history Britain proposes to deprive the Jews of their last hope and close the road back to their home land. It is a cruel blow but it will not subdue the Jewish people.

TRANSITION TOO LONG.

Arab circles in London express grave disappointment in the transitional period, expressing the opinion that the utmost limit should have been three years, and stress that the delay in granting independence is not only against Arab interests but against the general national interests in that Palestine would be unable to proceed to its objective of an Arab Federation.

Indian Muslim opinion is indicated by Moulana Hasrat Mohani of the All-India Muslim League who also declares that the transitional period is too long.—Reuter.

LABOUR TO OPPOSE WHITE PAPER

LONDON, May 18.

Differing opinions are held by all parties on the latest Palestine proposals, says Reuter's lobby correspondent. While Government expect to receive approval of the majority of the House, they anticipate emphatic criticisms from the Opposition in particular.

The view of many labour members is represented by the comments of a Labour front bencher who declared: The plan is a violation of the past pledges and represents no settlement but is an Imperialistic move of the most disastrous kind in that the transition period is likely to be indefinite owing to lack of Jewish co-operation.

On the other hand members who support the Arab case are disappointed in the plan and have called a meeting of the Parliamentary Arab Committee for June 10 at which Government's statement will be examined and their views formulated.—Reuter.

WHITE PAPER BROADCAST INTERRUPTED

Terrorists Cut Transmission Lines

JERUSALEM, May 17.

Terrorists cut all the four lines between the Jerusalem broadcast studios and the Ramallah transmitter thus interrupting the broadcast to Palestine of the White Paper in three official languages a few minutes before it was scheduled to begin.

Broadcast summaries ultimately began after a delay of over an hour, the announcers having had to motor to the Ramallah transmitter 12 miles north of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

SEVERAL BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, May 18.

Several bombs exploded in a Government building in the centre of Jerusalem, but a majority of Jews reject the idea of violence and advocate passive resistance to the Palestine white paper policy.—Reuter.

U. S. A. To Keep Out Of Palestine Policy

WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is indicated that Government intends to pursue a "hands off" policy regarding the British plan on Palestine.

It is expected, however, that great pressure will be brought to bear in Washington in an endeavour to interest Government in obtaining better terms for Jews.—Reuter.

Crowds Cheer Royalties Till Hoarse

Volumes Of Messages Pour in

QUEBEC: May 16.

From early morning till late tonight thousands upon thousands of Canadians cheered themselves hoarse in an enthusiastic welcome to Their Majesties.

In the afternoon 30,000 school children singing "God Save The King" and "O, Canadia" greeted the King and Queen on the plains of Abraham.

Later Their Majesties issued a statement that they were "deeply touched by the many messages of welcome and goodwill reaching them on their arrival from all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

"The volume of these messages is so great that it is not possible for Their Majesties to answer them individually. They wish, however, to express to the senders sincerest thanks for their good wishes.—Reuter.

CANADIAN GOVT.'S BANQUET TO ROYALTIES

QUEBEC, May 18.

A brilliant banquet given by the Government to Their Majesties at Chateau Frontenac last night ended their Majesties' strenuous first day in the New World.

As Their Majesties arrived, there was a great demonstration of enthusiasm by crowds. 175 guests at the banquet spontaneously sang the National Anthem when Mr. Patenaude, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec drank to their Majesties' health. The King appeared quite untired by the busy day. A magnificent display of fireworks watched by thousands lining the river banks concluded the evening festivities.

To-day their Majesties start on the first stage of their eight thousand mile tour of Canadian provinces leaving Quebec in the blue and silver royal train at 9.15 local time 'en route to Montreal.—Reuter.

KING PERFORMS FIRST OFFICIAL DUTY IN CANADA

QUEBEC, May 18.

The King performed one of his first official duties as King of Canada when he signed a submission conveying formal consent to the appointment of Mr. Daniel Roper as the United States Minister to Canada.

Visitors Pour Into Montreal

MONTREAL, May 18.

Hundreds of thousands of visitors including many from the United States have been pouring into Montreal to welcome Their Majesties who are due to arrive at 14-15 local time. Their Majesties will make a 27 mile drive round the city and to-night will be the city's guests at a banquet. They are leaving immediately afterwards at 11 p. m. for Ottawa.—Heuter.

KING GEORGE REACHES MONTREAL

QUEBEC, May 18.

Their Majesties travelled from Quebec to Three Rivers on a single track line through Farmlands and past wayside stations, where clusters of rural folk gathered to cheer them.

At Three Rivers, the Mayor and the City Councillors with their wives assembled early for the honour of being presented to Their Majesties. 75,000 mill-workers, school children and other residents cheered vociferously from the station approaches. After presentations, the royal train continued its journey to Montreal.

Their Majesties reached Montreal at 7-14 p.m. (B.S.T.)

JAPANESE CLIMBDOWN

Jap. Bluejackets Withdrawn From Kulangsu

SHANGHAI, May 17.

A situation of some delicacy had arisen on Kulangsu Island near Amoy and the outcome was awaited with intense interest in foreign circles owing to the significance of the situation in relation to other international concessions in China.

Japanese bluejackets landed there last week following the shooting of a pro-Japanese Chinese official.

The Japanese later presented certain demands to the Municipal Council the majority of which are reported to have been rejected. Two United States and four British warships are at present in Kulangsu waters and include the British cruiser "Birmingham" with Admiral Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station aboard.

The majority of the Japanese blue jackets withdrew from Kulangsu during the night, only a handful are still there.—Reuter.

ENGLAND & AMERICA TAKE STIFF ATTITUDE

Japan's Demands To Kulangsu Municipality Not Rejected

SHANGHAI, May 18.

The Japanese demand which the Kulangsu Municipal Council has not rejected, it is stated, concerns co-operation between the Japanese Consular Police and the Settlement Police in searching for anti-Japanese terrorists.

The Council is reported to have replied that it has no objection to it. It is considered that the reported rejection of the other four demands must have been made after consultation with the Consular body, report of the British, French and American members of which must have elicited clear instructions from their Home Governments.

Foreign observers in Shanghai attach much importance to Admiral Nobles postponement of departure and conclude that Washington and London have given ample signs that they will not complacently accept forcible interference with foreign areas in China.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO BRITISH PROTEST

TOKIO, May 18.

Japan's reply to British protest regarding the landing of Japanese troops in Kulangsu was delivered to the British Embassy.

The contents are not yet revealed, but according to the Domei Agency the reply states that the landing party was being gradually withdrawn as the situation has eased.—Reuter.

STATUS OF CHINESE COURTS IN SETTLEMENT

Japanese Demand For Change Rejected

WASHINGTON: May 18.

The Japanese request for change of status of Chinese courts in the Settlement have also been rejected and the suggestion made that Japanese should restore to the authorities of the International Settlement control over the area, North of Soochow Creek, which was occupied by the Japanese troops.—Reuter.

U. S. A. TURNS DOWN JAP. DEMAND

WASHINGTON: May 18.

The Government have delivered a memorandum to the Japanese Government refusing for the time being to grant Japan's demand for increased representation on the Shanghai International Settlement.—Reuter.

WHITE PAPER BURNT

HAIFA, May 17.

A crowd of Jews estimated at over 600 cheered lustily when a symbolic Palestine White Paper was burnt in public in the centre of the Jewish quarter of Hadar Hacarmel.—Reuter.

Reuter is informed by Admiralty that parties of 42 marines each had landed on Kulangsu from the British, American and French warships.

The total number is said to equal the Japanese forces on the Island.—Reuter.

Merchantship As Emergency Reserve

Huge Supplementary Estimate Sanctioned

LONDON, May 17.

The House of Commons discussed the supplementary estimate of 2,100,000 sterling for the purchase and upkeep of merchant ships as reserve shipping against an emergency.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, recalling his announcement on the formation of the reserve some weeks ago said that the estimate formed part of a bill which was being prepared and under which there would be legal obligation on all shipowners to offer their ships to the Board of Trade before they were able to sell them abroad or in this country for scrap.

Government chiefly desired to purchase for general utility merchant vessels between 3,000 to 8,000 tons. The general intention was to purchase cargo ships but it would not be beyond Government's power to purchase passenger vessels.

It was Government's intention to maintain ships in such a state that they could be put into the sea in a fortnight or three weeks' time. In peace time it might be possible to utilise some of the vessels either as store ships for Government supplies or for training purposes in connection with naval needs. Ships could only be brought out at the time of an emergency with the sanction of the House.

The estimate was agreed to.—Reuter.

ITALO-RUMANIAN AGREEMENT

Machinery In Exchange For Raw Materials

ROME, May 18.

A Barter Agreement has been concluded between Italy and Rumania whereby Italy will purchase 80,000 tons of Rumanian cereals and 3,50,000 tons of petroleum products against Italian rayon, rayon textiles, motorcars and industrial machinery.

Italy has also offered Rumania assistance in connection with the reconstruction of Rumanian Mercantile Marine. Italian shipping experts will be sent to Rumania.—Reuter.

S. A. ZIONISTS REJECT WHITE PAPER

(Continued from page 1.)

stration outside the offices of the District Commissioner. The police with full riot kit were ordered out, and the crowd shook their fists and threw stones at the police, wearing steel helmets and carrying shields. Three Jews were slightly injured by batons, ensuing a scuffle.

CHIEF RABBI'S CHARGE.

Doctor Hertzog, Chief Rabbi, led an orderly procession of fifteen thousand Jews, after preaching at the Synagogue where he declared that Britain had been faithless to the divine trust for redeeming Israel.

The Arab population are carrying on normally.

Processions of protest are being held in Jerusalem, Telaviv and Haifa.—Reuter.

LABOUR AMENDMENT TO PALESTINE MOTION

LONDON, May 18.

The Labour Party intend to put down this evening an amendment to the Government's motion asking the Commons for approval of the Government's Palestine policy, which the Commons will debate on Monday and Tuesday. The Labour Party will urge Parliament not to be committed to the Government's proposals until they have been examined by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Captain Cazalet, Conservative, has put down a similar amendment. It is expected that Opposition Liberals, like Opposition Labourites, severely criticise the Government's proposals and the majority of them will vote against the Government motion.

Mr. MacDonald will be the first speaker for the Government on Monday. The Prime Minister may also speak during the debate. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Archibald Sinclair will also speak.

Dr. Weizmann addressing an all party meeting in the Commons to-night declared that the Government's scheme was completely unacceptable to Jews and strongly commented on the Government's immigration proposals. Referring to the Mufti, Dr. Weizmann linked him directly with foreign influences.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Arab Committee to-night decided to ask the Government assurance that no more non-co-operation of Jews would operate towards an indefinite delay in the creation of a new Palestinian State.—Reuter.

Ciano To Visit Berlin To Sign Pact

Speculation On Contents Of Italo-German Alliance

ROME: May 17.

Count Ciano's visit to Berlin for the signing of the Italo-German Treaty Alliance on Monday will last three days and include an interview with Herr Hitler.

While official circles here declare that all forecasts of the nature of the Treaty are purely arbitrary, the "Osservatoire Romano" publishes a Berlin report that the Alliance is thought to provide automatic and reciprocal military aid in the event of a conflict and an agreement with regard to zones of influence in South-east Europe.

The Pact, according to this report, will run for ten years after which it will be reviewed.

The report adds that it is understood that in the event of an armed conflict, even if only one of the Axis Powers is involved, there will be military consultations and joint military and political action.

NAZIS MEAN BUSINESS

LONDON, May 18.

"Reuter" learns that the German Government have informed the British Government that the British Legation at Prague will not enjoy extra-Territorial rights after May 25.

The position of the British and other Legations in Prague has been the subject of consultations for sometime, and the position is now being considered in the light of Germany's move.—Reuter.

INDIANS AND ARABS FOR MOMBASSA'S DEFENCE

NAIROBI, May 18.

A Bill providing for the establishment of a Kenya Indian and Arab Territorial company for the defence of Mombassa is being introduced in the legislature. Members of the force will serve a minimum of four years.—Reuter.

IRRELIGIOUS MATERIALISM OF DICTATORS

ZANZIBAR, May 18.

"The world unrest and tension is due to the impiety and irreligious materialism of the dictators" declared Gulamali Kaderbhoy, President of the Miladenabi Association in an address to Zanzibar Muslims on the occasion of the celebration of the Prophet's birth. Prince Abdulla attended as deputy for the Sultan. The President addressed a message of peace and goodwill to the world and prayers were offered for peace.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH NAVAL C-in-C. FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON: May 17.

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound has been appointed Lord Commissioner of Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff in succession to Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse who has relinquished his appointment owing to ill-health.

Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean with acting rank of Admiral in succession to Sir Dudley Pound.

Rear-Admiral T. A. V. Phillips has been appointed Lord Commissioner of Admiralty and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff in succession to Sir Andrew Cunningham.—Reuter.

QUEEN MARY'S INTEREST IN INDIAN PAINTER

LONDON May. 17.

Queen Mary paid a surprise visit to the cooling art galleries in New Bond Street to see the work of a young Indian painter Mangesh Yawalker aged 24 who has been painting since he was nine years old.

Queen Mary told the director of the galleries that she remembered the artist's work when he was quite young and had been struck by it then.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL AHRAR AND JAMIATUL ULEMA CONFERENCE

President-Elect To Arrive To-day

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Ahrar and Jamiatul Ulema Conference, writes:—

Preparations for the Conference are complete and distinguished guests and delegates have begun to arrive. Among the distinguished guests who have arrived are the following:—

Maulana Mazhar Ali Azhar M.L.A. of Lahore, Maulana Dawood Ghaznavi of Amritsar, Shekh Hisamuddin of Amritsar, Khwaja Ahmed Din of Sialkot Janab Ismail Zabih and the well-known poet "Janbaz". The following leaders of all-India fame are due to arrive on Friday by Frontier Mail to participate in the Conference, Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, Maulana Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari, Chaudhri Afzal Haq of Lahore, Maulana Ahmed Saleed, Maulana Ubedulla Sindhi, Maulana Habiburehman Ludhianvi, Maulana Mohamed Quasim.

The sesssion will begin at 9-0 p.m. to-day when Maulana Hasaim Ahmed will perform the inaugural ceremony of the Conference. Then the well-known poet, "Janbaz" will recite a poem in his characteristic style. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan M.L.A., will welcome the guests, The President-Elect, Maulana Habiburrehman Ludhianavi, will be formally requested to take the chair and will read out his presidential address. The next item will be the reading of message by the Secretary of the Provincial Ahrar Conference.

The first resolution to be moved is about the present political situation and attitude of India in the event of outbreak of European war. The resolution will be moved by Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari and seconded by Maulana Mazhar Ali Azhar of Lahore, General Secretary, All-India Majlis-e-Ahrar. It will be further supported by Maulana Ahmed Saled, Secretary All-India Jamiatul Ulema, Sh. Hisamuddin of Amritsar, Maulana Abulwafa of Sahjahanpur and many other speakers of All-India fame.

World Achievement.

A Modern Pied Piper

A few years ago people of Izsak in Hungary were badly in need of someone to rid them of a plague of wasps.

These warlike and workmanlike creatures, known as the black long-winged wasps of the Hungarian Plains, had descended in clouds on the village, attacking the fruit trees and threatening to deprive the villagers of their harvest. How to rid themselves of these wasps the people did not know, until one day a man from Canada visited them, and offered to 'buy' as many of the wasps as could be caught.

At first the villagers doubted the honesty of this strange Englishman who wanted to pay them for allowing him to attack their enemy, but they soon learned the reason.

A research worker, commissioned by the Canadian Government, he set 60 men to work and paid them £50 a week to put into sacks as many wasps and larvae as they could gather. They were then shipped to Canada, and though many of them died before reaching the Dominion, the remaining insects immediately began a wonderful work.

They made war on the dread tsetse-fly which was spreading sleeping-sickness throughout certain districts. So successful were their attacks on the tsetse-fly that the number of cases of sleeping-sickness have been reduced, the Canadian Government setting up a wasp farm to provide itself with a strong attacking force.

GANDHIJI PREDICTS

(Continued from Page 1

of the multimillionaire industrialist Mr. Birla.

Only a day before my visit, a woman had brought ten thousand rupees in bills, left by her husband who had just died, as an offering to Mahatma Gandhi "for the cause."

Mahatma Gandhi was resting on an Indian "woven" bed. He still showed traces of physical strain from his recent "fast unto death, if necessary", which had compelled the proud Maharaja of Rajkot to recede from his position. The Prince, as everyone knows, has disliked any attempt on the part of the Nationalists to change his method of Government.

MODERN TOUCH

There was a modern touch about Mahatma Gandhi in the coloured glasses he wore, to protect his eyes against the ultra-violet rays of the Indian spring sunshine. He was dressed in snow white robes, and covered with a sheet of the same material—woven by his devotees on handlooms.

A very attractive woman, belonging to a respectable Hindu community of the Punjab, now Gandhi's devoted disciple, jotted down in English the conversation that passed between the Mahatma and myself. There is the strictest order and accuracy in all transactions with Mahatma Gandhi.

With a cordial smile, Gandhi started to interview about America and my personal experiences in my adopted country, the great Republic of the New World.

Marvellous as his command of English is, Mahatma Gandhi talked to me in Hindustani, the national language of India. Said he: "You have not forgotten our language? Not even after a quarter century spent in the United States? That is gratifying indeed."

Mahatma Gandhi said not a word of anger against the British Government. He emphasised the fact that now the real problem of India's freedom and advancement was one of self-organisation.

He spoke as a man who was already master of the situation. Broadly speaking, he pointed out:

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

"The outsiders may not realise the fact that the majority of the provinces of British India (as distinct from the parts ruled by the Princes) are now administered by the Nationalists, by Ministers of the Congress Party. That roughly shows that the Nationalist movement is already in the seats of political power in this country."

The great question now was of the Government of India as a whole. When the Central or Federal Government came into the hands of the Indians, India would become like Ireland—virtually an independent country.

But according to Mahatma Gandhi, and the Nationalists, the scheme of Federation evolved by the British Government in 1935 was not the one to give self-Government to India.

Said Mahatma Gandhi:

"The present federation scheme cannot be accepted without damaging the cause of India's independence."

The Viceroy will try to have the scheme accepted. The Nationalists, many of the Princes, religious fanatics and others will oppose it—for diverse reasons. It is very tense situation. The Indian atmosphere is in fact heavy with impending storms.

Resounding above the quarrels and tussels for power in India are the rumbles of war in Europe.

INDIA AND EUROPEAN WAR

All India seems to be electrically alert to the international crisis. Mahatma Gndhi and I discussed the world situation.

What will Nationalist India do if war comes.

To all my questions seeking to learn the role India's nationalistic millions would play in the next war, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"I cannot answer in advance. But this is certain: That a free India will join hands with other real democracies, and will always help in promoting the cause of Democracy and humanism throughout the World."

It was evident on all sides that Gandhi's powerful psychological medicines, like acids biting into stones, are corroding away the rocks of the old order.

The British Viceroy treats with the Mahatma as with a great power. The Princes of India have begun to realize that Mahatma Gandhi's "Fasts unto death" are more powerful than invading armies of rebels.

The old regime of India is receding fast, and giving up many a citadel of long established privilege.

REAL SELF-RULE

The meaning of Mahatma Gandhi's phrase, "Real Self-Rule"—he explained—is: Emancipation from India's own traditional inequalities as well as from those imposed from outside.

As I left the Birla House garden, the songs of birds in the blossoming trees sounded as prophetic notes of a new age in India which will have many elements of Americanism in its psychology and practice, although cultural forms will remain.—(Indian Press Service.)

SMOOTH-SAILING FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page 1)

the measure from 1st August 1939. These Notifications will be published in the official Gazette in due course.

As numerous medicated wines and quasi medicinal preparations and drugs containing spirit are liable to be used as substitutes for liquor, Government have decided to prohibit the printing and publishing in any newspaper, book, booklet, leaflet or any other single or periodical publication or the displaying or distributing any advertisement or other matter commending, soliciting the use of, or offering any medicated wines or other spirituous medicinal preparations and drugs in the whole of the Province of Bombay. With a view to protect genuine spirituous medicinal preparations and not to inconvenience the medical profession, Government will from time to time issue lists of preparations manufactured, imported or sold by dealers which will be exempt from the operations of the above mentioned restrictions subject to the condition that the dealers undertake not to circulate their advertisements, catalogues, price lists or other publications to persons other than Registered Medical Practitioners, Chemists, Druggists and other persons approved by Government, the Commissioner of Excise or the Collector of a District.

FOR EXEMPTIONS.

All persons likely to be affected by the proposed Notification and desiring exemption for any preparation may apply to the Commissioner of Excise, Old Custom House, Bombay. Applications should be accompanied by samples of the preparation for the advertising or publication of which exemption is sought. Applicants should note that the exemption even if granted will be withdrawn if it be found that the concession is being abused. They should in their applications give an undertaking that they will not send their advertisements, price lists, books, booklets, or other publications to persons other than those referred to above.

The applications with samples (which should be in sufficient quantities to permit of chemical analysis) should reach the Commissioner not later than the 5th June 1939.

Tourists' Handbook

We have received a Tourists' Handbook, published by the Publicity and Tourist Officer of the Naini Tal Municipal Board.

The Handbook furnishes all information relating to conveyances, residential facilities, information regarding places of interest in and near Naini Tal and all such information which tourists need.

The guide has also eighteen beautiful illustrations giving an idea of what is in store for the visitor to this health resort and is well got-up and printed.

A SHORT STORY

SOUCOOK MASSACRE

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

Charlie Poe lived by his wits. Not because he had to, but because he liked to. I could name a half dozen jobs he had been offered, all legitimate, all of which he turned down. He couldn't bear the thought of routine and being tied down. He often said that security would make him stale.

I met him unexpectedly one day last summer in Boston. I welcomed the prospect of a chat with him over a glass og beer. His exploits always made good copy.

"Not doing anything," he said when I questioned him.

"What's wrong?" I asked. "What's happened to that ingenius mind of yours?"

"Looking for something," he confessed.

"If you've nothing lined up," I suggested, "how about taking a ride up country with me? I'm making a two-day trip to Burlington."

"Like to," he said

We started the next morning. Charlie wasn't the cheerful companion I anticipated. Obviously there was something on his mind. I queried him and at last he admitted he was turning over a plan in his mind. He was wondering how the law would feel about it. The law, he declared ruefully, was becoming annoyingly inconsiderate in its attitude toward Charlie's type of professional man.

"I got a swell idea that could be worked out West somewhere, but I hate to leave New England." Curiously, he had a fondness for home territory.

So that, I thought, was making him so gloomy.

Half way across New Hampshire we came to a place alongside the road where a dozen or more cars were parked. A sign proclaimed the reason. "Visit the site of the famous Soucook Indian Massacre," the sign read. "Nothing like it anywhere. Free lecture. Offers much by way of historical value. A scene you won't forget. Admission 25 cents."

"Stop!" said Charlie. I stopped. We got out and walked over to a shelter beneath which a man was selling tickets. Behind the man was a barbed wire gate. Behind the gate a path led through some thick woods.

The man with the tickets saw us and urged us to buy, eloquently elaborating on his printed sign. Charlie dug into his pocket and produced a half dollar. Presently about twenty people had purchased tickets and the man got down off his stool and led us through

A sign proclaimed the reason.

the gate. He closed and locked the gate.

We followed him along the path. He talked as we walked. He told vivid stories and painted vivid pictures. By the time we reached our objective we were all steamed up with apprehension.

We had entered a small clearing. Beyond it was a ledge, overhanging a shallow gorge through which a trickle of water flowed. We stood on the ledge while our guide told us how, 250 years ago, a detachment of militiamen had pursued a band of twenty Indians through the forest. Hard put, the Indians came to this ledge. Below them was the gorge, at that time a good many times deeper than now. Thus the redskins had their choice of leaping into the gorge or being shot. They pleaded with the militiamen, but the captain was a heartless wretch and shot them down without mercy."

It was a gruesome tale. We were all silent and impressed as we made our way back to the cars.

"That," said Charlie, "is the best gag I've ever seen. It's a beaut!"

"Maybe," I said, "but how can that guy prove any such thing happened there?"

"How can the tourists prove it didn't?" Charlie asked. "And what do they care? That chap knew what they wanted and he gave it to them. They were satisfied." He became thoughtful. "Tourists are swell They start out with a certain amount of money in their pockets and they don't come home till it's all gone. If you're smart enough you can make 'em spend it on your racket."

Charlie didn't mention the Soucook massacre again during our trip, but I suspected it was on his mind. He was brighter and more companionable. When he left me in Boston two days later he shook hands warmly.

"Where are you off to now?" I asked him.

"Oh, the western plan of mine is still rankling." He grinned. "See you around."

But I didn't see him around again for four months. Then, late in September I had occasion to go north again. Travelling the same route that Charlie and I had taken, I remembered the Soucook Massacre. The shelter was still there and there were cars parked outside. But a different man was selling tickets. The man was Charlie.

I waited until he had guided his party back from the ledge.

"How about this?" I asked.

He grinned. "You gave me the idea," he said. "Remember you wanted to know how the guy could prove the massacre happened here? Well, I asked him, at the same time flashing a tin badge I sometimes carry around. He decided to move on."

"Is that sort of thing ethical in your profession?" I asked.

"Sure. We're all suckers. Some of us are smarter. The guy was getting fed up anyhow. So am I. Some day soon somebody is going to ask me to prove that massacre story. If I'm smart enough I'll be gone before he gets here. But I like New England pretty well."

(Copyright)

Roosevelt For A Third Term

American Opinion Prefers Him As Head Of State In Present World Situation

(From Our Special Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail).

Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt declines to commit himself on the subject many close friends are openly declaring that he will be a candidate for a third term in 1940 as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. To date the Republican Party has failed to produce a candidate for the Presidency who appeals to the average citizen. For this reason, among others, President Roosevelt, who has been termed by friend and foe alike "a breaker of precedents", may provide the American people with another event unprecedented in the nation's history.

Afraid Of New Leaders

The economic depression and the serious unemployment problem have forced the average American to be wary of new leaders, especially of that type of leadership prevalent in Germany and Italy. Recent polls have indicated that the American people would prefer to keep President Roosevelt in office rather than change to some one untried and unfamiliar with the swiftly moving problems of to-day. In case of a war in Europe, President Roosevelt's experience and prestige would be of great value to U.S.A. as well as the other democracies.

"Southampton" As Flagship For African Navy

DURBAN, May 18.

The cruiser "Southampton" which escorted Their Majesties across the Atlantic will arrive in October or November as part of the move to strengthen the naval forces of the Africa station according to an announcement by Vice-Admiral Lyon, Commander-in-Chief of the station.

The "Southampton" will be a flagship and would be followed next year by the cruiser "Sheffield."—Reuter.

British Electorate Indifferent

2 Tories And 1 Labour Returned In By-elections

LONDON, May 17.

The by-election in Abbey division of Westminster owing to the death of Sir Sidney Herbert resulted as follows:—

Sir Harold Webbe (Conservative and Leader of Municipal Reform Party in London County Council) 9,678.

Mr. Carriett (Independent) 4,674.

Only 30 per cent of the electorate voted.

The Northsouthwark by-election owing to the death of Mr. Strauss resulted as follows:—

Mr. G. A. Isaaks (Labour) 5,815.

Mr. Hendersons Livesey (Liberal National) 4,322.

The Aston Birmingham by-election owing to Captain Hope's appointment as Governor of Madras resulted as follows:—

Major Kellett (Conservative) 12,023.

Mr. Segal (Labour) 6,122.

—Reuter.

Nature's way is always best

EVERY mother knows that maternal milk is the only perfect food for baby—the only *sure* foundation of baby's health and future development.

To-day, no mother need forgo this service of love—no child need be deprived of the inestimable boon of breast feeding. Science has supplied the means to ensure a rich supply of breast milk to the nursing mother and to maintain her strength before and after baby is born.

"Ovaltine" has proved invaluable to countless thousands of mothers everywhere. It is a complete and perfect food. Prepared from ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, "Ovaltine" supplies in concentrated form every single element necessary to build up and maintain health, strength and vitality—not only for mothers but for every man, woman and child.

But remember, there is only ONE "Ovaltine." In the interests of health—whether in that of your baby, your family or yourself—reject imitations. Nothing can compare with "Ovaltine" for Quality, Value, Flavour or Economy.

OVALTINE

Enables Mothers to Breast-feed their Babies

'OVALTINE' BISCUITS
The same high standards that have made 'Ovaltine' supreme, have now been applied to the production of 'OVALTINE' Biscuits. Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they are the daintiest for all occasions and the fact that they contain 'Ovaltine' gives them special value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4 oz. & 8 oz. pkts., & 1 lb. tins.

"Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in Quality, more in Quantity and therefore more in Value. It is the most economical food beverage you can buy. 24 cupfuls, of delicious "Ovaltine" can be made from the small tin containing 4½ ounces.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

OB/229

MUTT AND JEFF—At That, You've Got to Say the Guys Are Looking for a Job By BUD FISHER

JEFF, SEE WHO'S AT THE DOOR!
KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK
FUNNIES
FUNNIES
4-11
IT'S THE BOSS!
YES, IT'S THE BOSS!! WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU TWO? YOU NEVER COME TO WORK ON TIME OR YOU DON'T COME TO WORK AT ALL!
THIS IS THE THIRD TIME THIS WEEK I HAD TO COME AFTER YOU AND, FURTHERMORE, YOU'RE NO GOOD! YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO DO ANYTHING!
WHEN I HIRED YOU YOU TOLD ME YOU WERE HANDY MEN!
WELL, WE ARE! WE LIVE JUST ACROSS THE STREET!
SURE! WHAT COULD BE HANDIER THAN THAT?
WANT AD SECTION
HELP WANTED

cocktail companions—
PEEK FREAN
savoury biscuits

MUSLIM LEAGUE WON'T HELP STATES' PEOPLE

"That's Why We Rely On Congress", Says Kashmir Leader

SRINAGAR, May 18.

"The resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Patna and at its meeting held at Meerut clearly prove that the Muslim League is not prepared to help the eight crores of peoples living in the Indian States and that is why we, in Kashmir, are following the programme of the Indian National Congress," says Mr. S. M. Abdulla, the President of the Kashmir Muslim Conference, in a statement criticising the policy of the Muslim League.

Mr. Abdulla characterises the policy of the Muslim League as harmful to the peoples of the Indian States and adds that the speeches made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Sholapur and those made by Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan at Kapurthala where a conclusive proof of the fact that the Muslim League wanted to maintain and support the reactionary and despotic spirit prevailing in the Indian States and would not like to see a change in the present position of the princes.

Instead of doing something to ameliorate the condition of masses in the States, the League has levelled a charge against the Congress that it wants to end the princely order. This charge is malicious. The Congress did not want to end the princes but it certainly wanted to end despotism prevailing in the States.—A. P.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF SATYAGRAHIS'

Several Injured In Lathi Charge In Jail

SHOLAPUR, May 17.

Over a dozen specific cases of alleged ill-treatment and harassment of Satyagrahis have been forwarded to the Director-General of Prisons and the Police.

One of the cases concerns that of Swami Divyanand who is stated to have been subjected to several indignities after his arrest at Kanhergoon, a border village in Parbhani District.

Another complaint is from Osmanabad where on some pretext a false alarm was raised one night and the Satyagrahis sleeping in the jail were charged with lathis, injured, and transferred the next day to another jail.

Three fresh Jathas from Hosiarpur, Bareilly and Karachi arrived here to-day.—United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA AND ARYAN SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

Ganga Prasad Upadhya, Member, International Aryan League, waited on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Benares to acquaint him with the details of the Hyderabad Satyagraha. Although extremely weak, Pandit Malaviya showed keen interest in the struggle and listened to Mr. Upadhya for over five hours on two days.

Pandit Malaviya expressed his full sympathy with the satyagraha and supported the move for a Hindu memorial to the Viceroy, signatures for which are being obtained. Pandit Malaviya may himself, it is hoped, move the Viceroy in his personal capacity.

Negotiations Break Down

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIROHI, May 16.

It is reliably understood that the negotiations that were going on between some Prajamandal members on the one hand and a State Official on the other hand for the last few days have broken down. This has resulted in a stricter attitude by His Highness and one group of the officials who are very keen on a severely repressive policy which is considered highly unwise and detrimental to the cause of peace and harmony in the State by the other group.

AURANGABAD CENTRAL JAIL TENSION EASES

AURANGABAD, May 17.

As a result of the intervention of Mr. Farhatullah, the new Jalukdar the tension in the Aurangabad Central Jail was considerably eased.

It will be recalled that great dissatisfaction prevailed over the orders of the Director of Prisons stopping wheat food to the Satyagrahis. The new Talukdar who personally investigated the grievances of the Satyagrahis has restored the wheat ration to those Satyagrahi prisoners to whom Jawar is unsuitable.

The cooking has also been improved by replacing convict cooks by Satyagrahis themselves.—United Press.

PERMISSION TO REBUILD DILAPIDATED TEMPLE

Permission to rebuild the dilapidated Hindu temple of Dharma Mataji was granted by the new Talukdar who assumed charge recently.

The permission to rebuild was applied for four years ago but was not granted on various grounds, including the death of the original applicant.

The application was renewed six months ago and the Talukdar who took charge only on May 1, investigated the matter and granted the permission to rebuild.

Enquiries at Bid reveal that 103 Satyagrahis are there who have been given Havan and other facilities.—United Press.

Dr. Rahaman For Central Assembly

JALPAIGURI, May 17.

In the bye-election from the Rajshahi Division Muhammadan Constituency to the Central Legislative Assembly, caused by the death of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Dr. Habibur Raheman of Bogra was to-day declared duly elected with 3,661 votes, his rival candidate, Khan Bahadur Basiruddin Naogaon receiving 937 votes. Seventy-six votes were rejected.—A.P.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent per annum.

MANIPURI'S DEMAND FOR REFORMS

Appeal To Assam Congress To Support Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent).

TEZPUR, May 17.

His Highness will not see you so long that cap will remain on your head was the reply received by Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha deputation through the Maharaja's Private Secretary at Manipur where agitation has been going on for the last six months for responsible government.

The deputation consisted of Hirabbtsingh, Mahasabha's President and two members of the Working Committee. They attended the palace on Monday last at the Maharaja's call to discuss possible reforms in the State. Agitation was suspended with a 14 days' ultimatum after the expiry of which satyagraha may be started under the aegis of the Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha but they have sent a memorial to the Assam Governor to intervene and advise the Maharaja to grant interview to the Mahasabha representatives and hold parleys to discuss important matters relating to reforms in the State.

At the Working Committee meeting the Mahasabha appealed to the Congress President Rajen Babu to direct the Assam Congress to come to Manipur's assistance when Satyagraha is announced. But the situation has not so thickened there so as to warrant satyagraha.

BAN ON MORE BOOKS LIFTED

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:—

(1) "Rashtra Jagriti. Mulshi Satyagraha ani Daruchi Paden, Bhag. 1 la", i.e., "Songs on National Awakening, Mulshi Satyagraha and Liquor. Part I", by Yadavgir Gurudharmagir Gosavi, printed by V. G. Jawdekar at the Atmaram Press, Dhulia, and published at Bhusaval by the said Y G. Gosavi.

(2) "Prabhat Pheri (Avritti 2ri)" or "The Morning Round (2nd Edition)", printed by Rs. S. Ghole, at the Radha Raman Printing Press, Kandewadi, Bombay 4, and published by Dattopant G. Pitale, C. P. Tank Road, Vasant Nivas, Girgaum, Bombay.

(3) "Prabhat Pheri" or "The Morning Round", printed by R. S. Ghole, at the Radha Raman Printing Press, Kandewadi, Bombay 4.

(4) "Prabhat Pheri, (1)" or "The Morning Round, Part I", printed and published by P. B. Pathak, at the Shri Pandurang Vaibhav Press, Bombay 4.

(5) "Prabhat Pheri, Bhag 2ra" or "The Morning Round, Part II", printed and published by P. B. Pathak, at the Shri Pandurang Vaibhav Press, Bombay 4.

(6) "Prabhat Pheri, 3" or "The Morning Round, Part III", printed and published by P. B. Pathak, at the Shri Pandurang Vaibhav Press, Bombay 4.

Research Student To Tour Gujarat States

NADIAD, (By Mail).

Mr. A. B. Trivedi, M.A., B. Com. a research student who is working under the guidance of Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics and Administrative Head, on the Industrial Development of Gujarat for the Ph. D. degree of the Bombay University, has taken up the tour to Gujarat States for establishing personal contact with the State authorities and local people.

Mr. Trivedi has prepared special questionnaires to study the difficulties of the artisans and the manufacturers in Gujarat, but, being short of time, a detailed and comprehensive survey of the industries on this line will be taken up by him later on. It is hoped that, all the State authorities and leading social workers and businessmen of Gujarat will wholeheartedly co-operate in this useful piece of research that,—Mr. Trivedi has undertaken.

During this preliminary survey, mostly Mr. Trivedi will collect official and allied literature that will serve as useful data for his proposed thesis. Mr. Trivedi has already visited Baroda, and he now intends to visit Mansa, Ilol, Patan, Visnagar, Balasinor Lunavada, Santrampur, Jambughoda, Rajpipala, Dabhoi and Sankheda during this preliminary survey.

PROBLEMS OF HYDERABAD

(Continued from page 6)

Hindus in Hyderabad. As things stand to-day these top few and their dependents and subsidiaries have got almost everything that they want in Hyderabad. Almost all the commercial and business concerns are in the hands of the Hindus, the learned professions are in the hands of the Hindus, all the State and private contractors are Hindus. The business of money-lending is in the hands of the Hindus, and the masses—Hindus and Muslims alike—are in the grip of these money-lenders. Economically, therefore, the Muslims are in a worse position than the Hindus for the latter have at least a fairly strong middle class. Among the Muslims there is hardly any middle class at all. Apart from the few Muslim aristocrats owning Jagir lands and even most of these are in debt the rest of the Muslims constitute economically and socially the most backward strata of Hyderabad society. The only middle class Muslims are those in state service. Any mass political programme, therefore, will not only hit the few Muslim zamindars, it will hit with even more deadly effect the Hindu business class, commercial magnates and money-lenders.

Exploitation Of The Masses

The Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha are least anxious to hit this class. In fact their main purpose is to establish the political domination of this class at the cost of the Hindu and Muslim masses. It is for this reason that these organisations resort to the tactics of rousing religious animosities to effectuate their political purpose. It is or this reason that they refuse to come out with mass political demands and programmes.

Of course, the Hindu Mahasabha has begun to talk for the last few months about responsible government. But responsible government is a very vague term and may mean anything. Even the most autocratic government is in the ultimate analysis responsible to the subjects, for no state can exist without that consent.

What the Hindu Mahasabha wants is government of the capitalist classes in which the exploitation of the Hindu and Muslim masses will continue unabated and in which this exploitation will be sanctioned and perpetuated with the help of political power. One instance is sufficient to illustrate the point. Owing to the appalling exploitation carried on by moneylenders and the rapid fall of commodity prices resulting in worsening the condition of the peasantry the Government were compelled to pass a bill for the control of money-lending. The measure sought to put restrictions on the rate of interest to be charged and, the manner in which accounts were to be kept. It thus put a check on some of the dishonest practices of certain money-lenders. It was meant for the benefit of the Hindu and Muslim masses alike. If the leaders of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha had the welfare of the people at heart they would have welcomed the measure with enthusiasm. Instead, Hyderabad witnessed a most insidious and pernicious type of propaganda against the measure.

All sorts of wild and fantastic tales were circulated about the evil design lying behind this beneficent measure the like of which have by passed by all the provincial Congress and non-Congress Governments. This measure which should have been welcomed by the leaders has been used further to accentuate Hindu-Muslim feelings. Little wonder then that the money-lenders and grain dealers of Hyderabad have been rushing to give all possible assistance to Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha to accentuate and widen their activities, and indirectly to help these classes to perpetuate their exploitation. Who else can work for them so effectively?

In the name of religion these people who fatten on the labour of the masses secure the help of their very victims for continuance of the exploitation. From the point of view of the exploited classes the spectacle is too tragic for description.

It is clear from this that all the atrocity tales have their origin in this exploiting class seeking to perpetuate its exploitation, by diverting the attention of the masses to religious bogies and communal fanaticism.

If Hyderabad is to come into line with British Indian provinces, politically and economically, the first condition absolutely essential is to put an end to religious fanaticism being harnessed to political motives; it is necessary to clear the ground of all communalism and to establish political movements on a political programme, with political motives and ideals. Till that is done the slogan of responsible government is only a sanctimonious cover for hiding the unholy activities of the enemies of the masses.

AFRAID OF THIS?

There is a deadlier menace right in your own home—the grim menace of germs! Disease and illness, doctors say come from germs, and there are germs in dust and dirt that collects about the house. Protect your family from this danger—use Lifebuoy Soap for all your cleaning. Its antiseptic lather washes away the germs with the dirt, makes and keeps your house **safe** for you and your family.

Your skin needs protection from germs, too. A skin kept healthy with Lifebuoy isn't so troubled with rashes or so liable to fester when it is cut or scratched because the antiseptic lather washes germs away. And remember germs breed easily and quickly in food—so always wash your hands before every meal. By giving yourself and your house the constant protection of Lifebuoy you can be sure of safety.

LIFEBUOY SOAP

MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

L 148

DUST & GERMS Infect Your LUNGS

DUST carries millions of disease germs; and these, mixed with the air you breathe, get into your throat and lungs. Consequently, relaxed throats, coughs and influenza develop and spread amongst your friends. So, protect yourself against these troubles by regularly taking Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets.

Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences which are carried on the breath deep into your lungs. Thus, Peps overcome infectious germs lodged in the larynx, soothe and heal the inflamed membranes of the air tubes and provide a valuable shield against bronchial complaints.

To preserve the concentrated essences which Peps contain, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

Take **PEPS**

Breatheable Tablets

1408

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Public ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the s. s. "KALAVATI" left Mangalore on Wednesday evening and is due in Bombay on Saturday morning (20-5-1939).

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 18th May, 1939.
Tel. No. 25061.
Prince's Dock Office Tel. No. 24086.

ALLEGED APATHY OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY AUTHORITIES

Incident At Malad Station: Train Departs Before Passengers Alight!

A local correspondent sends us a long list of grievances of passengers on the B.B. & C.I. Ry., and cites a recent case of hardships undergone by a journalist, and the utter disregad of passengers' convenience evinced by the railway authorities. He states that lighting on Suburban stations of this line is very miserable. Also the numerous signboards of the stations, he states, that were placed, at suitable intervals on all suburban stations, nitherto, have been removed, and instead a "few signboards painted in the English language—a language with which 95 p.c. of the passengers are unfamiliar—have been placed at long intervals." This makes it impossible for many passengers to alight at the proper stations, specially at night-time. The station masters or their assistants do not care to see whether all passengers have detrained or alighted before the trains depart.

The incident quoted by him happened on Monday last. A local train from Bombay reached Malad station at 11-30 p.m. In it were travelling Mr. Sakarlal Kapadia, a reporter of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," accompanied by his ailing wife who was to be an inmate of the Malad Sanatorium and his octogenarian mother-in-law. Most of the compartments had become overcrowded at Bandra station. To make the situation worse, some Pathans had taken possession of several compartments, and would not allow any one to get in. The family of Mr. Kapadia did not get a chance to get out at the (Malad) station, as the first coach, in which the members had taken their seats, overran the platform.

Some passengers seeing that the train was about to start jumped on to the ground full of stones. Among them was Mr. W. T. Halai who received slight injuries. The train whistled away and departed without giving any chance to the family of Mr. Kapadia to get out, as well as a few passengers on the platform to get in. The emergency chain was pulled and the train halted. Instead of shunting back the overrun coach, "a broken chair and a bench were requisitioned, and without due regard to decency, the ailing woman and the old lady were bodily removed in haste." Even for this small mercy Mr. Kapadia thanked the railway authorities, whereas Mr. Halai raised a storm of protest and advised all those present to collect a huge sum by subscriptions to enable them to fight out the issue and bring the railway authorities to their senses."

In this connection the correspondent points out the inactivity of the Passengers' Traffic Relief Association, specially after the death of Mr. J. G. Nensey,—in not seeing the grievances of the travelling public redressed.

CLEAN OUT YOUR STOMACH —and enjoy your food!

There are some people who never really enjoy their food because no matter how long ago it was since they last had a meal, they *always* feel "full up." Some feel as though a lump were lodged in the middle of their chests—others as though their stomach were blown out like a balloon with wind and gas.

This is because the food from their last meal has not been completely digested, and remains behind in the stomach, turning bad and forming acid and evil gases. Food *must* be digested and cleaned right out of the stomach after every meal, if you are to feel ready to eat at the proper time. If *you* suffer in this way, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder after eating. It will help you to digest *all* your food in the proper way, prevent the formation of too much acid and unhealthy gas, and clear poisonous waste gently out of the system. Wind, flatulence, heartburn all go if you take this scientific remedy. Even such serious ills as gastric and duodenal ulcer have been ended by Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Get a bottle to-day—but make sure you really *do* get the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder with the signature, "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. Powder or Tablets. Never sold loose. Cheap imitations may make your trouble worse. From all chemists and stores.

INDIA TO EUROPE BY CAR

Motorist Seeks Companion

The Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association writes:—

Mr. R. A. Irani, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday in a Sunbeam car, having motored to India from London via Baghdad and Baluchistan, proposes to return to Europe by car, towards the end of this month and is anxious to get in touch with anyone who would like to share both interest and expenses of the trip.

Any motorist who would like to make the trip to Europe is requested to get in touch with the Assistant Secretary of the W. I. A. A. either by post to P. O. Box 211, Bombay, or by personal call at W. I. A. A. headquarters, 12 Wodehouse Road, before Saturday, May 27th.

WALTAIR.—The District Board, West Godavari, Ellore, has donated Rs. 4,200 for the year 1939-40 to the Andhra University for founding the Gandhian Professorship in the Andhra University. The Vice-Chancellor has accepted the donation.—United Press.

ENDING CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS

B. P. C. C. Makes New Rules To Check Bogus Membership

Members Must Present Their Applications At Enrolling Centres

Whether the B.P.C.C. should control the new centres that are to be opened in the city for enrolling primary Congress members, or the respective District Congress Committees in whose jurisdiction the centres are to be situated, was the question which was debated at length at the urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. which was held on Thursday evening at the Congress House. The view that the B.P.C.C. should be in control of the centres prevailed at the meeting and accordingly rules were framed. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

The adoption of a set of rules regarding enrolment of primary Congress membership was moved by Mr. P. R. Lele.

Mr. Madan Shetty and Mr. C. K. Narayana Swamy moved several amendments to shift the control to the D.C.C.'s, all of which were either ruled out, withdrawn or defeated.

The set of rules proposed by Mr. Lele were passed with minor changes.

SOME NEW RULES

The following are some of the rules that were adopted at the meeting.

Any person residing or carrying on business in the City of Bombay, who wishes to enrol himself as a member of the Indian National Congress under Art. III of the Constitution of the Congress, shall personally submit an application as required under the provisions of the said Article at the duly authorised office maintained by a District Congress Committee under Art. II—1(a) of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C., or at the office of the B.P.C.C., or at any centre for enrolment of members opened by the B.P.C.C.

The applicant, on being enrolled, shall receive a card bearing a serial number and the applicant's name, signature or thumb impression taken in the presence of the enrolling officer.

Every applicant shall preserve the card given to him under the foregoing rule and shall produce the same at every election if he wishes to exercise his vote

If a member loses his card, he may apply in writing to the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. for a duplicate card not less than fifteen days before the date of the election of delegates and if the General Secretaries are satisfied that the original card is lost, they shall issue a duplicate to the member concerned. The duplicate card shall bear the true signature or thumb impression of the member concerned.

No form or forms of application for Congress membership shall be removed or allowed to be removed from any duly authorised office or centre for enrolment and on any such centre being closed, the said form or forms shall be forthwith lodged with the B.P.C.C.

Every District Congress Committee shall maintain a register of enrolment in which names of applicants for membership shall be entered in the order in which their applications are presented at the duly authorised office. The said register shall be kept up to date and shall be open to inspection at any time by any officer appointed in that behalf by the President or the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C.

For the purposes of Art. III—1 of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C., the President of the B.P.C.C. shall authorise centres for enrolment of members to be opened at such places in the several districts of the City as he deems fit, in addition to the duly authorised office of the District Congress Committee.

On the President authorising the opening of a centre under the foregoing Rule 11 the General Secretaries shall provide the necessary equipment and shall appoint the necessary enrolling officers for the same, and the Treasurer of the B.P.C.C. shall pay out of the Funds of the B.P.C.C. such moneys for each centre as the President of the B.P.C.C. by a written order directs.

The membership fees received at the enrolling centres shall in the first instance be collected by the Treasurer of the B.P.C.C. who shall deal with them as the B.P.C.C. by resolution directs.

In the absence of the President, the powers exercisable by the President under these Rules shall be exercised by the Vice-President.

The colour of the members card for each District or Ward shall be distinctive and shall be determined by the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C.

These Rules shall have effect as if they were made on the 1st day of January 1939.

Other rules related to procedure and inspection.

B.P.C.C.'s CONTROL

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy moving his amendment said that the practice of D.C.C.'s carrying on enrolment in their wards had prevailed for long and by restricting it then, they were taking away their initiative. After all it was the D.C.C.'s that kept in touch with the bulk of the members. He wanted that the D.C.C.'s should continue to enrol as before which did not mean that the B.P.C.C. had no control on them.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that Mr. Narayanswamy missed the purpose of the rule. He was entirely wrong in saying that the D.C.C.'s had no initiative.

The rule was framed to ward off several executive difficulties regarding collection, etc. With its machinery, the B.P.C.C. could control the enrolment it was fully within its rights in taking up the task. It was the best procedure to ward off bogus membership. It was an experiment to be tried in all seriousness. He could say, the A.-I.C.C. would be framing more stringent rules to ward off bogus membership. He would, however, assure that money would be wasted by opening a large number of centres. Members of the B.P.C.C. office would open temporary centres, where enrolment was likely.

NARIMAN'S WARNING

Mr. K. F. Nariman said all were agreed that corruption should be checked. In so far as keeping the books within offices or centres, the end would be achieved. Only they should see that in a democratic organisation, the facilities that were there were not taken away in their anxiety to end corruption. One of the objects of an enrolment campaign was to afford contact which should not be denied to the D.C.C.'s. B.P.C.C. could supervise the work of the D.C.C.'s.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala opined that it was the local Committees alone that could know their constituency. The B.P.C.C. would not know better. By the control of the B.P.C.C., hitherto (in the matter of issuing books) bogus membership could not be checked for the simple reason that they could not know the constituencies.

Messrs Kashi Prasad Singh, Madan Shetty, Gunwant Kapadia, Dr. Adhikari, and Mr. Rajaram Pandey also partook in the debate on the issue.

Mr. S. K. Patil welcomed the members of the B.P.C.C. undertaking inspection work.

NO BOGUS MEMBERS

A.-I. C. C. Circular To Provincial Congress Committees

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The last date for the enrolment of Congress members this year is likely to be August 31.

The General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C. has issued a circular to the Provincial Congress Committees in which he says:—

"I would also bring to your notice the fact that this year the last date for the enrolment of members is likely to be August 31. The time at your disposal for the enrolment of members is very limited. It is, therefore, necessary that you move all your Committees to commence enrolling primary members immediately.

"It may not be out of place here to impress upon you that efforts should be made to see that no bogus members creep in our rolls. For this, if it is necessary you will appoint Inspectors who may move from place to place and keep your office well-posted with facts to enable you to check corruption, if any, in time."—United Press.

PUNJAB BAN ON FORCED LABOUR

LAHORE, May 18.

A further step to abolish totally the practice of "begar" (forced labour) has been taken by the Punjab Government.

Instructions, it is understood, have been issued by the Government that a proclamation should be made by the beat of drum in every village of the province that "begar" of all kinds without proper remuneration has been strictly prohibited by Government.

It is further understood that special efforts will be made to convey the decision of the Government to the members of the depressed classes. In order to ensure this, it has been arranged to obtain signatures or thumb impressions of leading members of the depressed classes as well as the village headman on certificate showing that the proclamation had been duly made.—A.P.

OM MANDLI UNLAWFUL

Sind Governor Uses Powers Under Cr. Law Amendment Act

KARACHI, May 18.

The Om Mandli and Om Nivas, over which there was recently a good deal of agitation by Hindus, have been declared unlawful associations by the Governor of Sind, in exercise of powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908.

A Sind Government Gazette (Extraordinary) published to-day states: Whereas the Governor of Sind is of opinion that the associations at present known by the names of the Om Mandli and the Om Nivas constitute a danger to public peace, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, the Governor of Sind is pleased to declare the said associations whether continuing under the same or allied names or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specified person or every branch thereof, established, maintained and operating or working in any place or area within the Province of Sind are unlawful associations within the meaning of Section 15 of the said Act.—A.P

RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Eight Non-Official Bills were disposed of by the Bengal Legislative Council this morning.

Mr. Nur Ahmed's motion for the consideration of the Bengal Local Option Bill was lost by 23 against 16 votes. The Bill sought to regulate the sales hour of Excise shops with a view to the gradual introduction of Prohibition.

The Bengal Rural Primary Education Bill of Mr. Nur Ahmed was withdrawn after the Home Minister's statement that Government were taking steps to establish conditions for the introduction of compulsory primary education.

The Bengal Public Demands Recovery Amendment Bill, the Bengal Juveniles Smoking Amendment Bill, the Bengal Food Adulteration Amendment Bill, the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Amendment Bill and the Bengal Estates Partition Amendment Bill were circulated for public opinion.

The House passed the Bengal Rural Poor and Unemployed Relief Bill as amended by the Assembly.—United Press.

Jawaharlal Nehru On Hyderabad Satyagraha

SHOLAPUR, May 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a letter to Mr. Keshoo Saran, President of the Arya Samaj, Fatehpur (U. P.) on the policy of Congress towards the Hyderabad Satyagraha says:—"We are of opinion that the Hyderabad Government has imposed humiliating restrictions in the way of exercise of religious functions. We sympathise with the agitation to remove them. We have felt, however, that the Satyagraha was inopportune as it enabled the Hyderabad Government to take shelter under cover of communalism. We realise, however, that many leaders of the Arya Samaj have suffered greatly for the cause of their religious freedom."—United Press.

GOLD DEPOSITS IN GOA

An Electrical Engineer Secures A License To Work The Mine

(From A Special Correspondent).

Rich gold deposits have been found in the Portuguese territory of Goa and the electrical engineer who has obtained a mining lease from the Portuguese Government is busy formulating plans to exploit the mine.

The Electrical Engineer is one Mr. Lucas and Mr. G. K. Bhopatkar of Poona is co-operating with him to float a company.

Mr. Gulam Hussain Sonavala of Bombay has analysed the ore from different sites in the leased territory of about 1,500 square yards and found that it contains about five penniweights per ton of gold and seven ounces of silver.

VINCENT CLUB ENTER FINAL

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

City "B" Beaten By Five Goals

In the second semi-final match of the Killedar Cup Women's Hockey Tournament, the Vincent Club, Dadar, proved too great a proposition for Bombay City "B", and the Dadar Girls ran out winners by five clear goals. The City some felt were lucky to get away so cheaply. Miss D. Rose, who is slowly rising in the estimation of critics, played another brilliant game at right-wing for Dadar. She is certainly Bombay's best in that position now. Others on the winning side who were brilliant were: Miss P. Wood, Miss O. Rodricks and Miss E. George.

For the City Miss M. De Souza played a heroic game at left-half The City played without the Sethna sisters, the wedding-bells of one keeping the pair away. Both periods were identical, the Vincent Club predominating play for almost the entire spells. The first of Dadar's five points came through Miss D. Rose, who scored after a spectacular solo effort. The second goal was the conversion of a short corner before half time. Miss I. Wood gave her side numbers 3 and 4 and Miss J. Tristram completed the tally of five.

Vincent Club	5 goals.
Bombay City "B"	Nil.

Teams:—

Vincent Club:—Miss H. Wood; Miss P. Wood and Miss M. Barker; Miss M. Pitt. Miss O. Rodricks and Miss M. Constantine; Miss D. Rose, Miss O. Mason, Miss J. Tristram, Miss I. Wood and Miss E. George.

Bombay City "B":—Miss S. Clark; Miss Jones and Miss L. Reeves; Miss M. Tucker, Miss D. Dyke and Miss M. De Souza; Mrs. F. Pybus, Miss P. Mistry, Miss D. Webber, Miss J. De Souza and Miss R. Solway.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Replay of drawn semi-final, Bombay City "A" vs. Proctor Ladies, 6 p.m. B. P. H. A. ground.

Kunzru At Benares

BENARES, May 18.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru arrived here to-day. He visited the Hindu University and went round its premises with Pandit Malaviya. It is learnt he had a talk with Malaviyaji about the University affairs.

It is understood that Malaviyaji will be leaving for Calcutta shortly.—United Press.

'ENCROACHMENT OF JUST RIGHTS OF HINDUS'

Calcutta Meeting Mobilises To Fight Municipal Act Amendment

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The strong feeling of resentment at what is characterised as a gross injustice done to the Hindu community of Calcutta by the passage of the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill found expression in speeches made by several leaders at a mammoth gathering of Hindu citizens of Calcutta held in Shradhanand Park this evening, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, ex-Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, presiding. The meeting was attended by about 25,000 people.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. N. K. Basu. Dr P. Banerjee and Mr. Makhan Sen.

REACTIONARY GOVERNMENT

In moving a resolution, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee made a stirring speech in the course of which he denounced the provisions of the Bill which sought to introduce separate electorate system in the Calcutta Corporation, and declared that the Hindus of Bengal, who did not hesitate to fight British Imperialism, would not for a moment hesitate to fight the present "reactionary" Government.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously at the meeting, characterised the Bill as anti-national and anti-democratic, designed to infect the civic administration of Calcutta with the virus of communalism and unwarranted encroachment on the just rights of the Hindus who constituted the majority community in Calcutta. It called upon the Hindus to sign a statement of protest against the Bill in very large numbers, so that at least one lakh of such signatures might be secured as an expression of the intensity of public opinion against the measure.—United Press.

starting their **SECOND HONEYMOON!**

You would hardly believe that this smiling couple, who obviously seem to be enjoying life, were only a few months ago a pair of depressed invalids continually getting on each others nerves. They used to think that their fits of depression were just "middle-age." Their doctor, finding that their trouble was abnormal blood pressure, prescribed a three months' course of 'Phyllosan' tablets. They have never looked back from that day. Now they are the happiest and most active couple you could hope to meet—they make new friends wherever they go and, what is more important, all the old aches and pains have completely gone. They still rely on an occasional course of 'Phyllosan' tablets to keep them fit. All over the world, for many years, 'Phyllosan' tablets have been giving countless thousands the joy of renewed youth and restored vitality. 'Phyllosan' tablets banish depression because they revitalize the system, correct blood pressure and restore the physical and nervous forces. 'Phyllosan' tablets are prepared to the formula of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. They contain no animal products or harmful drugs. 'Phyllosan' tablets do not promise to work miracles overnight — but if you take a regular course, the results will astonish you! 'Phyllosan' tablets are obtainable from all chemists and stores.

BLOOD PRESSURE CORRECTED!

START A COURSE OF

PHYLLOSAN

Pronounced FIL-O-SAN TABLETS TO-DAY!

The Registered trade mark 'Phyllosan' is the property and denotes the product of Natural Chemicals Ltd., 12, Clipstone Street, London, W.1. If you find any difficulty in obtaining 'Phyllosan' Tablets write direct to J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Dept. T Post Office Box No. 258, Bombay. They will send you a supply V.P.P.

"You simply must strengthen your body against feverish diseases—

General Weakness and Weakness during Pregnancy, Nervous Irritability, Infectious Diseases, Weak Teeth, Skin Troubles, Anaemia, Feminine Complaints

—Kalzana removes all these troubles in an amazingly short time.

Fever has left you very weak and you may easily have a fresh attack of malaria. There is no need to worry about it if you take a course of Kalzana for a few weeks. Kalzana feeds you with strength. It hastens your recovery and makes your body so strong that you need not fear another attack of the disease."

It is so simple to avoid those recurrent attacks of fever. You are attacked by fever when your body is weakened and your power of resistance is lowered. The cause of this is a lack of vital minerals, but Kalzana supplies your body with the minerals for building up strength and vitality. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, supplies in the most natural way the minerals you need. Resist feverish diseases by strengthening your body with Kalzana.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

At all Chemists and Bazars

Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book 1939

India's Biggest and only Officially issued Investor's Guide. An Encyclopaedia of information on all classes of Companies known to the Stock Exchange. The ONLY publication which contains summaries of Balance Sheets for 1938 of Tea Companies and of other Companies issued upto April 4, 1939. Now ready. Price Rs. 10 per copy, post free. Send orders to the Secretary, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited, 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta.

RETAIN YOUR TEETH *ALWAYS*

Prevent DECAY the SAFETY WAY

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

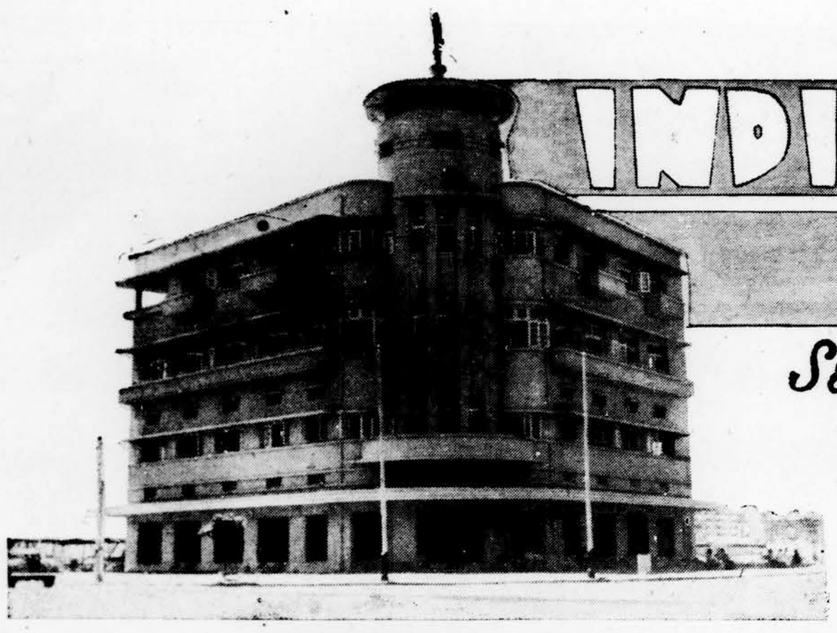
With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

Tek

(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilized, in sealed container
—6 colours.—

ALSO:—Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Prick-ly Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Ortho-Gynol and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.



INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER

Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial Building Supplement of

The Bombay Chronicle

Premier's Tribute To The Chamber

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay Govt.

The opening of the building of the Indian Merchants' Chamber marks an important event in the history of this institution. It has been working now for more than three decades for the commercial and industrial regeneration of the country and has supplemented, to no small extent, efforts made by political organisations for the emancipation of the country. Its criticisms have usually been studied and full of robust common sense and refreshingly outspoken and vigorous. It has had a splendid galaxy of leaders to work for it. I hope that the Chamber has a long and useful career before it, and that it will play a conspicuous part in the history of our people.

A Proud Day

By J. C. SETALVAD,

President, Indian Merchants Chamber

It gives me great pleasure to know that the "Bombay Chronicle" is bringing out a supplement to signalise the occasion of the opening of the Lalji Naranji Memorial Building for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. This is a proud day in the history of the Chamber and if I may say so marks a milestone not only in the history of the Chamber, but also in the onward march of the Indian commercial community both of this Presidency and the country. Although in olden days India had her Mahajans and Trade Guilds, in recent times the importance of work on an organisational basis was not recognised till lately.

TO CHECK EXPLOITATION

More than 50 years ago the Indian National Congress was formed and the strength and importance which it derived within a short period of its existence demonstrated to the country the need for a common trade organisation. It is trite to say that the British flag has followed the British trade and it was acknowledged and recognised by our countrymen at an early stage in their struggle for political freedom that economic exploitation was one of the causes which thwarted the liberation of the country from political subjugation. This realisation gave birth to a new urge and desire in our leaders of commerce and industry three to four decades ago to bring about a change in the order of things with a view to enabling the sons of the soil to shape the economic destinies of this country. This Chamber was the creation of this consciousness. It was one of the first Indian Chambers of Commerce to be organised in the country. Since then it has assisted in the formation of sister Chambers of Commerce in various centres of commercial importance and has also brought about the formation of an All-India organisation representing Indian commercial interests.

"LOFTY IDEAL"

The object clauses in the constitution of the Chamber begin with the following significant words:—

"To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants and to secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly".

The Chamber has always kept this lofty ideal before it and has in no small measure been responsible for harmonising and synthesising the various sectional interests of trade, commerce and industry and for preventing any disintegrating forces from eating into the vitals of the economic progress of the country. Contemporaneously with the changes in the political sphere, we have witnessed a tremendous change in the economic sphere also.

VALUABLE WORK

A spirit of economic nationalism has grown up and the Chamber has stood for and propagated the gospels of this spirit. I have no desire to chronicle here the efforts and achievements of the Chamber in arousing this consciousness and furthering the spirit. That task may properly be left to a future historian. While, therefore, not wishing to be too lavish in praise and fully realising the criticisms which may be made of the relative value of the results obtained, I consider that in the 32 years of its existence the Chamber has accomplished valuable work in the sphere of the economic, industrial and commercial regeneration of the country. May the Chamber grow from strength to strength and from success to success!

FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Nationalist View-Point Is Essential

By Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas

The housing of the Indian Merchants' Chamber here in a building specifically built for it is rightly regarded as an important event in the history of the Chamber. For the first time in its existence, after 30 years from its birth, the Chamber will be accommodated in a building designed for its special requirements. It augurs well for the future of the Chamber in that the building comes on at a time when the Chamber has established itself as an important institution, and promises well to carry on its activities as long as India requires her commercial and industrial interests to be looked after by persons interested in commerce and industry. I am very glad that the building is connected with the name of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji, whose work and enthusiasm for the Chamber hardly require any repetition to-day. Mr. Lalji was a real champion of the interests of Indian commerce and industry, and his devoted services will for long be remembered by those connected with the Chamber.

Nationalist View-point Essential

Whilst it is a truism that commerce and industry cannot be separated from politics, I believe it will be admitted that it is not necessary for commerce and industry to be merged into any political organisation, and, that it can play a most useful part by preserving its identity zealously in spite of looking at every question from the only point of view from which commerce and industry in a country should be regarded, viz., the nationalist point of view. In the field of politics, there may be several parties to put forward their particular formula for the advancement of a country; but regarding the economic aspect of a country, I am firmly of the opinion that there can be no difference of opinion as to the correct method of advancement by evolution, and in this, there can be no room for different opinions, at least, on fundamentals. Differences in detail are comparatively minor differences which can, and indeed, should be reconciled in any healthy organisation looking after the economic interests of a country; and the best wish that I can extend to this premier body looking after Indian commerce and industry from Bombay is that it will always follow the principle of steady methods of evolution regarding the advancement of commerce and industry. It need hardly be added that in looking after commerce and industry, the interests of agriculture cannot, and indeed, are not sacrificed.

Sir Purshotam Thakurdas.

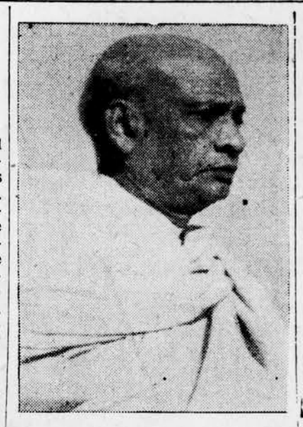
Sardar And Bhulabhai

Commerce and industry can only thrive on prosperous and thriving agriculture, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber here can be said to have a very creditable record in this connection. It is therefore only fitting that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is a recognised protagonist of the interests of the agriculturist, should be invited to perform the auspicious ceremony this afternoon. It is also particularly apposite that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the distinguished Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly, should be invited to identify himself with the function of this afternoon by unveiling the bust of Mr. Lalji Naranji. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has, besides his ripe experience in connection with the requirements of commerce and industry in India, done signal service to the economic aspect of India's requirements in the Central Assembly, and it is no exaggeration to say that few members of the Central Legislature grasp the essential points of an economic, industrial or commercial question more thoroughly than Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

He Grew Up With The Chamber

That the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry should have been housed in its own building, thanks to the generosity of one of its leading ex-Presidents, Lala Shri Ram, in the same year as the Chamber in Bombay, indicates that both in the All-India Federation and in the Chamber in Bombay, the Indian public have realised the importance and weight to be attached to commercial and industrial activities and opinions.

Of all who may feel delighted at the permanent housing the Chamber finds to-day, none can be more proud than its veteran Secretary, Mr. J. K. Mehta, who has in every sense grown up with the Chamber from the start. He can recall many an incident of grave and gay natures connected with the Chamber's existence and struggle for advance during the last 30 years. No institution can have a more devoted and loyal Secretary than Mr. J. K. Mehta. A building for the Chamber was one of his ambitions from the start, and I am glad he will still occupy the chair of the head of the executive there. May he continue to do so for long with the efficiency and devotion he has made all his own all these years.



Sardar Patel who will perform the opening ceremony of the Indian Merchants' Chamber's new building this afternoon.

CHAMBER AND GOVERNMENT

A Plea For Co-operation

(By G. V. PATEL.)

All over the world merchants are playing an important part in the economic life of the country being directly interested in finance, commerce, trade and industries. In this city we have the Indian Merchants' Chamber which is doing very useful work and has the right of sending its representatives to the Provincial and Central Legislatures. The Indian Merchants' Chamber can rightly boast of being the biggest body of its type in the country, having more than 550 members and about 30 affiliated business associations. It thus indirectly represents the voice of about 3,000 leading businessmen of the city of Bombay and the Presidency.

Nationalist Spirit

Its progressive and constructive attitude during the past years has enabled it to have its own building and it will be permanently located now in its new home, where its members will have to work for the economic salvation of the country. It is a body with nationalist sympathies and all these years it has contributed much towards the economic progress of the country and has been able to solve many difficult problems facing our economic life.

There appears to prevail an erroneous impression in some quarters that it is a body of capitalists. Those who have Socialist ideals view its activities as being selfish, but it goes without saying that with millions impoverished in this country, merchants cannot prosper. Thus the prosperity of its members entirely depends upon the well-being of the country at large and this simple truth is not only realised by its members but there is a clean record of valuable services rendered by several members of this Chamber in the political progress of the country.

Thus, without any doubt, one can safely assert

(Continued from page 11.)

that it is a body of merchant princes having patriotic spirit and ready for personal sacrifices when called upon for the good of the country.

There are many members who are quite sincerely anxious to

(Continued on page 17.)

Must Maintain Worthy Traditions

(By Sir Chunilal V. Mehta)

The fine new building which is now to become the permanent home of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and which is being opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel marks an important event in the history of the Chamber. The Chamber had always a name and it will now have a local habitation worthy of its name. It rose from very small beginnings and had a good many difficulties to overcome and vested interests to contend against in the early days when Indian Commerce and Industry had not anything like legitimate scope they deserved on their own merits, let alone the preference which they might legitimately claim as belonging to the soil. Circumstances in those days were very different from what they are now, as the Government of the day both at the centre and in the provinces was not so easily accessible to Indian Businessmen. An organisation therefore had to be formed which could speak with authority and whose collective voice could not be easily neglected.

PRE-EMINENT POSITION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was relentless in fearlessly espousing the cause of Indian Trade and Commerce and of exposing any act or omission of Government which savoured of preference or undue advantage to outside interests. In this respect it led and voiced the opinion of the whole of India and what Bombay thought to-day the rest of India thought the next day, if not on the same day. Its pre-eminent position in the country remained unchallenged for many years until with the expansion of India's trade and Commerce and with a view to more fully represent its cause and interests it was desirable to form the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for All-India.

HIGH TRADITION.

It is clear that with the general awakening that is taking place and the vigilant care evinced to prevent any exploitation of the masses, the Chamber will have to justify the usefulness of its various activities as being consistent with public interests especially when it demands protection from foreign competition. Local Governments too are much more alive to this aspect of the question but I have no doubt that they and the legislatures would be prepared to protect all legitimate trade interests and to give facilities for their expansion. It is therefore in the fitness of things that Sardar Vallabhbhai should perform the opening ceremony of the building, which shows that Congress realises the advantage to the community of the prosperity and expansion of trade and industry in this country. The early workers of the Bombay Chamber succeeded in creating a very high tradition and I have no doubt that it will be worthily maintained by their followers in the years to come.

"From Strength To Strength"

I am glad that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, our premier commercial organisation, is having a home of its own. It is in the fitness of things that a body which has so consistently stood for national aspirations should have its home opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

(Hon. Mr.) L. M. PATIL.

"LIVE UP TO TRADITIONS"

"I am glad that the Indian Merchants' Chamber which has been rendering useful service to the Mercantile community of India by championing its cause effectively all these years is moving into a home of its own which is to be named after a well-known merchant of Bombay, the late Mr. Lalji Naranji. The Chamber, I am sure, will continue to render more useful service in the future and thus live up to its traditions."

—Hon. Mr. M. Y. NURIE, Minister for Public Works.

"WATCHDOG OF INDIA'S INTERESTS"

"I am glad the Indian Merchants' Chamber representing the Mercantile community of Western India should be housed in a building of their own, more especially as the building is associated with the name of one of the leading financiers and merchants of Bombay, the late Mr. Lalji Naranji In its new house, I am sure, the Chamber will keep up its reputation of being the watch-dog of the National Mercantile and economic interests"—

—Hon. Mr. D. D. GILDER

"Yeoman Services Rendered By Chamber"

Yeoman's services have been rendered by the Chamber, which has always raised its voice in protection of Indian interests and from time to time has made constructive and carefully considered proposals. I have every hope that the Indian Merchants' Chamber will not only truly represent the Indian point of view in every mercantile affair but will always take a broad, national and patriotic view of every question

—HON. MR MANGALDAS M. PAKVASA,

"Stood For National Aspiration

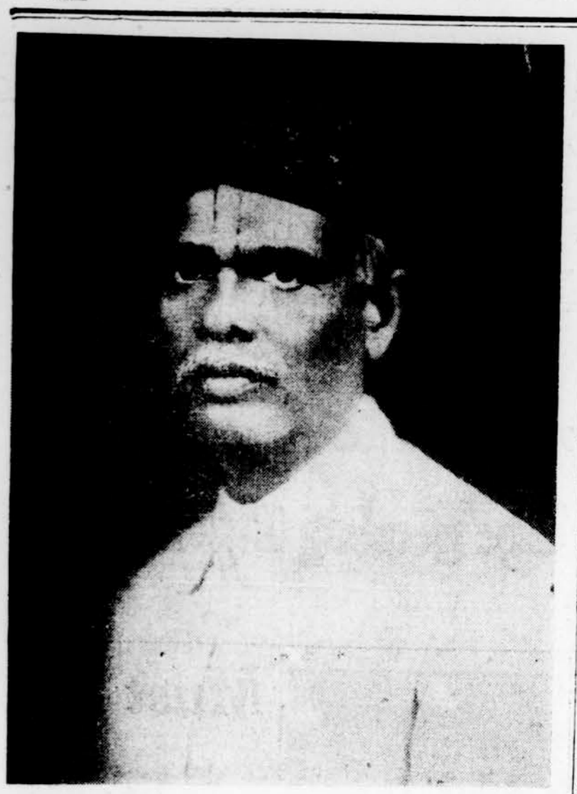
I am glad to know the Indian Merchants' Chamber is shifting over to their new Buildings. The Chamber has grown from strength to strength during the past few years and I have no doubt that in future it will continue to serve the best interests of Indian Trade and Commerce. I wish the Chamber every success.

(Hon. Mr. K. M. MUNSHI.

"Serve National Economic Interests"

"I congratulate the Chamber on its being housed in its new home. The Chamber is known to be always inspired by a desire to serve national economic interests and I hope, in its new home, the Chamber will earn a still greater name for its devotion to those interests."

—Hon. Mr. A. B. LATTHE, FINANCE MINISTER, BOMBAY GOVT.



The late Seth Lalji Naranji, Ex-President of the Chamber, in whose memory the building has been erected.

Years Of Storm And Stress

(By BEHRAM N. KARANJIA).

It is something, after all, what people call luck. It was my luck to be at the helm of affairs of the Indian Merchants' Chamber during a period of what we may call storm and stress throughout the country. It was a period of great awakening of the people and of the masses not only for their political but also for their economic aspirations.

I was appointed the Vice-President of the Chamber in March 1930, when the famous Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi took place in the same month of that year. The whole country was then inculcated with the doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation. It was a period of revolt. In the following year I continued to be the Vice-President of the Chamber and became its President in 1932, when a fresh wave of non-violent non-co-operation rolled over the country. These three years will ever be remembered in the history of the country and during

(Continued on page 17.)

The Old Order Changeth!

Merchants' Chamber Must Adapt Itself To New Changes

By MANU SUBEDAR, Ex-president, Indian Merchants' Chamber

It is over twenty years since I joined the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. During this period the Chamber has been the instrument for disseminating in India sound views on economic subjects. From this one candle have been lighted many more candles. The one and the only Indian Chamber of Commerce in India provided the model, which has now been copied everywhere. In criticizing measures of Government, this Chamber took such a leading part during the last twenty years that next to the Indian National Congress, this was the institution most disliked by officialdom.

The use of the Chamber has been made by several people during the last thirty years, who rose in public life from this platform. But it is unfortunate that in all cases, these men did not make a visible effort to leave the institution stronger and bigger than when they came to it, but some used the prominence given to them by the Chamber for their own personal advancement. There have been people, who aimed at securing and keeping the confidence of British officials and British Government, and who preferred to do so either by suppressing views, which should have been expressed by them, or by setting up the younger folks to give out those views and take the unpopularity and opprobrium. I am not sorry that I have been one of those, to whom all views and expressions, which have displeased officials either in the Government of India or in the late Government of Bombay, have been ascribed. This game, however, could not be carried on indefinitely, and the members of the Chamber, who are practical businessmen and who are also enlightened voters, soon stumbled on this weakness in our public life.

Mr. Manu Subedar.

Nationalists v. Moderates

There has been during the last ten years a struggle between the Nationalist Group, composed of younger men inclined not merely to express criticisms of Government measures freely, wherever such measures were going against the real interests of India, but to bring the views and outlook of the Chamber as far in conformity with those of the Indian National Congress as was possible, on the one side, and titled and moderate men, representing Big Business and multiple directorship on the other side. In this struggle there have been occasions when Big Business, frustrated from the desire for a complete control of the Chamber, threatened more than once to separate and to start a new Chamber. The Chamber has withstood these and other crises and emerges to-day in a stronger and recognized position as the most powerful centre of organized business opinion in India.

There was a group of Indian Big Businessmen, who took pride in being members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (the British body). Some of them have consistently refused even to become members of the Indian Chamber. Still others have sent the heads of their business to the meetings of the Bombay Chamber and on its Committees, but have been backward in taking their proper share of the daily work of the Chamber. None of these Big Businessmen, however, when there were vital issues affecting their own interests, hesitated for one moment in seeking the assistance and co-operation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The aloofness from politics, which they generally trotted out to justify their exclusion from the activities of this Chamber, did not prevent them from activities on other bodies. The rank and file of the Chamber, therefore, drew the inference that they had politics, but their politics was different from politics of the average merchant and businessman in Bombay. Their faith in the future of their own nation appeared at various times very much less than their undoubted enterprise in business. Provincial autonomy and the inevitable transfer of power at the Centre to Indians will, it is hoped, change their outlook in regard to this matter.

Cannot Be Ignored

After the taking of office by the Congress in Bombay, it was expected by some of us that the leaders of this Chamber would play the same role with regard to the Ministry as the leaders of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce played with regard to the pre-Reform Government. That this has not happened so far, shows how the Congress Ministry has not yet succeeded in finding out who are its real and ultimate friends. The attitude of the Ministry towards merchants as a class has been criticized by many

(Continued on page 17.)

Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

"Cordial Congratulations"

"The Commercial and Industrial World of India should extend their cordial congratulations to the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the occasion of the opening of their new building.

"The Chamber is acknowledged to be one of the premier Industrial and Commercial Associations in India, and may they long continue to hold this important position in the future, and may they also continue to render conspicuous service to the development of Commercial and Industrial Life."

(Sir) COWASJI JEHANGIR, (Bart.)

"A Memorial To Late Mr. Naranji"

"I congratulate the Indian Merchants' Chamber upon the acquisition of its own Building which constitutes a memorial to the late Mr. Lalji Naranji."

—MR. A. G. GRAY, Manager, Bank of India.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

"Mouthpiece Of Indian Merchants

In a message to the "Chronicle," Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says:—

"I am glad that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has now consolidated its position as the leading mouth-piece of the Indian merchants. Time was when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce enjoyed complete monopoly of representing commercial interests and, with very few exceptions, no Indians were members of the Chamber.

"The Indian Merchants' Chamber had in the beginning to struggle against the vested, foreign interests and it has by persistent work now established its position and have extorted recognition from the authorities. I wish the Chamber continued success."

"Splendid Work For Indian Commerce"

Mr. Captain, Manager of the Central Bank, in a message to the "Bombay Chronicle" expresses satisfaction on the Indian Merchants' Chamber having a building of its own named after the late Mr. Lalji Naranji, a noted businessman of the city. He hopes that the Chamber will carry on its splendid work in defence of Indian commercial interests as hithertofore.

ANOTHER OUTSTANDING BUILDING

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

(SETH LALJI NARANJI MEMORIAL BUILDING)

BUILT BY

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.,

THE LEADING BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,
70, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS FOR:-

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BUILDING, CRICKET STADIUM, BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION, DHUNRAJ MAHAL, EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION'S EXCHANGE BUILDING, KARACHI MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDING, GOVT. NOTE PRINTING PRESS, NASIK.

Industrial Progress In India

And The Creditable Role Played In It By Merchants' Chamber

By Nagindas Master

It is after some 32 years since its formation that the Indian Merchants' Chamber finds itself housed in its own premises today. Established in 1907 the Chamber has made great strides in the fight for Indian industries and [illegible] in focusing and pressing commercial opinion has been remarkable. The history of the Chamber and its growth may be said to have synchronized with the history and growth of Indian industry and commerce. Founded in an atmosphere throbbing with nationalism and spirit of Swadeshi, the Chamber has splendidly responded to this growing nationalism and strenuously fought for the claims of Indian industry and commerce. The 25 years of its existence have witnessed revolutionary changes in the mental attitude of the people in India and the commercial world has not lagged behind in responding to the same. These 25 years have also witnessed a progress in the Indian industry and commerce, notwithstanding the numerous handicaps.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

For instance, the textile industry in India may be rightly said to have made a great headway. There are now 223 cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency and 379 in the whole of India as compared with a single solitary mill in Bombay and one in Bengal during the earlier part of the last century, with the result that the import of cotton piece-goods has dwindled from 66 crores to about 15 crores of Rupees.

Not less striking has been the progress of sugar industry in India. There were some two years back 154 sugar factories in India and the number has since increased and the import of about a million tons of sugar so recently as in 1929-1930 has dwindled to a negligible quantity the same being 23,000 tons in 1936-1937. Similarly in Iron and Steel industry the progress has not been small, and we have in India one of the largest works turning out steel and its products. Hydraulic enterprises have also covered a large field.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

It is, therefore, but natural that the range of problems coming up before the Chamber has much widened and the Chamber has to handle far-reaching and vastly complicated questions. From the question of freight on a particular article to important and vexed questions like Currency and Exchange, Finance, Railway administration, Tariff, and Legislative measures of great importance have always been among the numerous problems before the Chamber and the Chamber has in no small measure dealt with them efficiently and in several cases successfully.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER

Not only has the Chamber made this valued contribution to the cause of Indian Industry and Commerce but it has from its very inception carried on a strong and dauntless fight for securing representation on commercial bodies which till recently were close preserves of Europeans. The Chamber has representation on Port Trust, on Municipal Corporation, University and Legislatures.

The Chamber occupies a foremost position among commercial bodies in India. It has amongst its members some of the greatest industrialists, economists, businessmen, mercantile associations, income-tax and insurance experts, lawyers and traders. It has the largest membership which is as large as it is varied. There are some 65 Chambers of Commerce and commercial organizations in India and it is no exaggeration to say that the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay holds the front place among them.

Bombay is a great commercial city and the industries, business and trades with which the city is connected are of varying kinds. India being under foreign rule and that rule being of those who are themselves engaged in vast trades and huge industries and whose interests are in conflict with the Indian interests, the Chamber as the leading representative commercial body in India has always to put up and does put up a most courageous fight in particular with the Central Government, for securing concessions and rights with no small credit to itself.

With such a unique position as the Chamber occupies and such an effective membership, the Chamber, has before it a career of great importance and judged by its past traditions and work it can safely be prophesied that it will make immensely useful and effective contribution to the cause of Indian industry and commerce which sorely needs strong support in surmounting its difficulties.

MR. TAIRSEE SENDS GREETINGS FROM HIS SICK BED!

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, writes:—

The opening of it's own building by the Chamber is a red letter day in the history of Indian Commerce in Bombay. Other associations had their buildings here, and elsewhere in the country earlier and it was a matter of regret that the Chamber had to wait so long for its own building. The idea that the Chamber should have its building was latent in the minds of its members. In fact when I was the president, I had referred to it, and some funds were then promised but not collected. The death of late Sheth Laljee Naranjee was made the occasion to carry this idea further, and it was due to the energy of Mr. C. Setalvad and friends, that an impetus was given to this and we have to-day our own building."

"The Chamber has done for commerce what the Indian National Congress has done for the country in politics, and it was due to late Sir Manmohandas Rowjee and his vision that the Chamber was started, and due credit should go to him as the "father of the Chamber".

"Owing to my illness—being a prisoner for the last forty days in a nursing home, I will not be able to attend the opening ceremony. Therefore I thank you for giving me an opportunity of paying my humble but sincere respects to the Chamber."

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Sugar Industry In Deccan

Plea For Govt. Support

By M. Dahanukar,

(President, Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce.)

I do not propose to discuss Sugar Industry of the country as a whole—the same has, indeed, developed well. I intend to confine myself here to the sugar industry in the Deccan and some of its aspects. The Deccan is a tract wherein conditions may one day more or less approximate to those of Java. The financial position of the Deccan canals in which Government of Bombay have invested nearly 10 crores of rupees being far from satisfactory, they appointed the Kamat Committee to examine the question and recommend means for improving the same. Kamat Committee definitely recommended that the only way to improve the situation was to establish white sugar industry in the Canals tract.

Since industrialists established sugar factories in the canals tract, not only have Provincial Government and Central Government derived revenues by way of land revenue, canals dues and income-tax, but the Railways as well have received additional income on account of the transport of machinery, its spare parts and coal. As for the vast improvement in the life of the people in the surrounding rural areas on account of the altogether new employment created by the industry one has only to see it to know it properly.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT

Although the Sugar Industry of the Deccan has thus helped in no small measure as elsewhere in the country the cause of rural uplift, I must say that the attitude of Government of Bombay has not been what it ought to have been all along. Before the advent of Provincial Autonomy the previous Government often changed their offers (of facilities to the industry) and thus created uncertainty; further whenever they tried to redress the industry's grievances they did so half-heartedly. Even to-day when a popular Government is in power, I am afraid, I cannot say that they are doing all they ought to do for the industry. The basis of the supply of irrigation water to the sugar factories is at present under Government's consideration and it need hardly be added that sufficient water supply at a fair rate is very important to the sugar factories in the Deccan Canals area in that the factories grow their own cane on vast cane estates unlike the U. P. and Bihar sugar factories. Correspondence is going on between the industry and Government. It is to be hoped that Government do meet the requirements of the industry and try to settle the question satisfactorily at an early date. Government should, if they need more revenue, have it; my contention is that they must take a larger view of the question and obtain it not in any arbitrary manner. This is particularly necessary for them to do in that improvement in the financial return of the Deccan Canals is really bound up with the prosperity of the Deccan Sugar Industry.

CHECK ON NEW FACTORIES

If the Deccan Sugar Industry be not meeting the whole of the sugar requirements of the Province to-day roughly estimated at about one lac and twenty-five thousand tons—it is expected that the output of the existing factories (after completion of expansions contemplated by some) together with that of the new factories already permitted will do so within the next two years or so. It is, therefore, I think, necessary that Bombay Government must not allow any more new factories which may impede the healthy growth of the sugar industry and may later cause loss to Government also.

Had Vision To Foresee Future Of Indian Insurance!

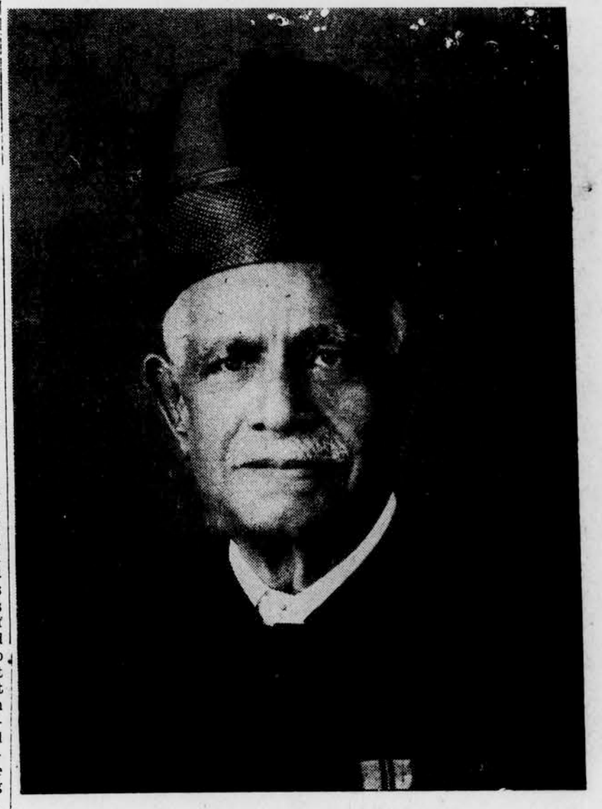
(BY K. S. R. IYER).

I have been associated with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as a Member of the Committee, for the last 10 years, and in my opinion there is no other Chamber of Commerce in India which has put in such solid and substantial work on behalf of Indian trade and commerce like the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. This Chamber can always take pride in the fact that it has experts in various lines, and it is fortunate in having an experienced and efficient Secretary and trained staff. There is no problem touching Indian business which escapes the eagle eye of the Chamber, and it is ably represented in almost all Public Bodies including Legislatures.

As one who is specially interested in the progress of Indian Insurance Companies I take this opportunity of placing on record the very good services rendered by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the cause of Indian insurance during the last 10 years and more. Of all commercial bodies in India it was the Indian Merchants' Chamber which received a deputation of the Indian insurance companies, and at their request issued a general appeal to all its members to insure with Indian insurance companies. The example thus set by the premier commercial body in Bombay was soon followed by other Indian commercial organisations, and whatever success Indian insurance companies have attained to-day, the credit for a great part thereof must go to the Indian Merchants Chamber for it had the vision to foresee the potentialities of Indian insurance companies Mainly through the influence of this Chamber the subject of insurance was put in the front ranks in the annual meetings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the various resolutions in this connection which were adopted by the Federation from time to time were all the result of work done by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

A GREAT MAN

Many individuals have contributed to the unique position that the Indian Merchants' Chamber occupies in the commercial world of India to-day. The late Sheth Lalji Naranji was an influential member of this Chamber and was its President more than once. His services to the development of Indian insurance, shipping and commerce are too well-known to be repeated. Day in and day out he laboured for the advancement of Indian trade and commerce in general and development of Indian institutions in particular, and it is a fitting tribute to the memory of this great man that the commercial community is paying to-day by having a building bearing his good name for housing the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay.



The late Sir Munmohanandas Ramji, founder and first President of the Chamber.

Satpati Lime

Exclusively Supplied By

DONALDS TRANSPORT CO.

Manufacturers and Suppliers of Satpati Lime & Kalyan Bricks marked D. T. K.

109, Parsi Bazar St.: Gowalia Tank BOMBAY. Phone 22981 42477

ACME FITTINGS

We have supplied

BRONZE & CHROMPLATED FITTINGS

TO

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial)

Specify

ACME FITTINGS

Always

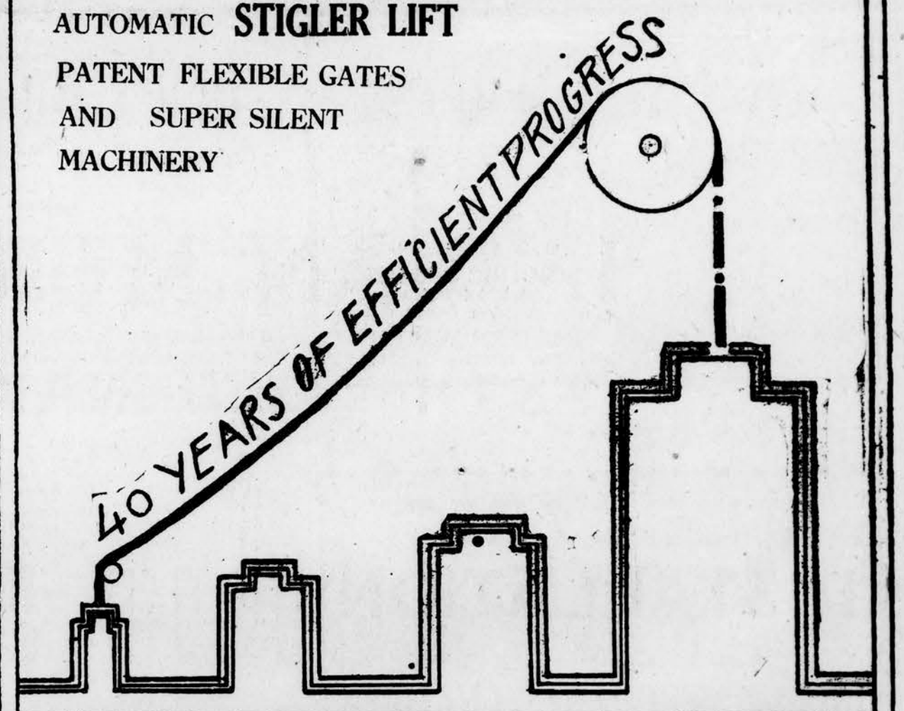
ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

Telegram: ACMERAY.
Works: 26, Sleater Road, BOMBAY No. 7.
Phone No. 41163.

Office & Show Rooms: 9, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 34834.

TO A LONG LIST OF BOMBAY'S FINEST BUILDINGS POSSESSING STIGLER LIFTS IS ADDED THE MAGNIFICENT NEW PREMISES OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER WITH ITS 10 PASSENGER FULL AUTOMATIC STIGLER LIFT

PATENT FLEXIBLE GATES AND SUPER SILENT MACHINERY



60000 LIFTS IN ALL CORNERS OF THE WORLD

STIGLER

THE SUPERIOR LIFT

Anywhere & Everywhere

The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

The Modern & Artistic Lift Cage is supplied by:—

E. WIMBRIDGE & CO.

16, SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY No. 7. Tel 4023°

ESTABLISHED IN 1879

Interior Decorators and Specialists in the Modern treatment of Woodwork for Lift Cars. Panelling and Furniture of any description.

Chamber's Part In Political History

By Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, M. L. A.

I have been for several years a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau as also its Committee and I have had the privilege of being its President during 1929/1930, a memorable period in the history of our country.

It is a well-known fact that it was our Chamber that really took up the—cause of Indian Commerce and I may say even of Industries from its very inception and soon established its repute as the real and powerful voice, in this respect, of the country. Not only that but I will go further and say that in matters of politics which are so interwoven with Trade and Commerce and on which, to a great extent, depends the economic life of a country and which are really important and—are becoming every day the greatest problem all over the world, it was our Chamber that did prove that it could well voice and represent the true opinion of the country. This being the position of our Chamber, I claim we were second only to the Indian National Congress and I can say without fear of contradiction that to acquire this position for our Chamber, required, very grave and serious consideration and anxieties and that the same have been always bestowed by its venerable leaders and its executives. When the British as well as other European nations are guided in their policies for outside of their countries, by its Commerce representatives, which policies include invasion of other lands and exploitation of other countries, it will be further realised what powerful forces our Chamber had to face, and, I therefore, will say that our Chamber, with its leaders, has done really well by the country.

Anxious Day

I have said that I was elected to the Presidentship of Chamber during the end of 1929 and this was when the Round Table Conference was mooted, and the country was up against it, (my speeches made at that time and at the quarterly meetings will show how very troubled was the country as also the commercial and industrial interests on the one hand and the Government on the other). On the 2nd or March 1930 Mahatma Gandhi wrote his important letter to the then Viceroy, Lord Irwin, stating in brief but fully the serious position in which the country was and said as under in its last para:

"This letter is not in any way intended as a threat but is a simple and sacred duty peremptory on a civil resister."

Mahatma's Arrest

On the 3rd April 1930 I was elected Mayor of the Municipal Corporation and in acknowledging the honour bestowed on me I made it quite clear to my colleagues that with their co-operation and that of the members of our Chamber and by the help of God I prayed that during those trying times I might be able to carry out my very onerous and responsible duties to the satisfaction of both the bodies. In the letter of congratulation that was sent to me by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor, on the 4th April, His Excellency also said:—

"You will indeed, have your hands full as both President of the Corporation and Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and I wish you the greatest success in all your efforts for the welfare and progress of all."

and "the very next day" we learnt that Mahatma Gandhi started from Sabarmati in accordance with his letter to the Viceroy 'on sacred duty peremptory on a civil resister.' As every one is aware, the people became very anxious and, very soon thereafter when Mahatmaji was imprisoned, the whole country flared up. The Indian Merchants' Chamber at once put themselves in communication with the Government of Bombay and the Government of India and impressed upon them the real position in the country (as had been their policy) but at this stage matters had assumed such a proportion that besides impressing on the Government, they put themselves in direct connection with His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Chamber Did Its Duty

As President of the Chamber I had to pay some visits to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Mahableshwar in May 1930 and I have correspondence with me which will show what great efforts were made and to what great extent the Chamber's influence was acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor as also by the Viceroy with whom the Governor was in communication. At one time it was almost certain that an amicable settlement would be arrived at, because Lord Irwin was really anxious and Sir Frederick Sykes was placing the true and serious position of the state of affairs in this Presidency before him. If the settlement did not come then, it is my belief that it was because those in England would not believe that the country was so much, up and further I say that they did come to the settlement only when they realised thereafter the true position (though all along our Chamber never failed to acquaint the authorities with it). Therefore, I will also claim that so far as our Chamber is concerned it can rightly claim to have done its duty well at that important time. The resignation of the late Mr. Laljee Naranji from the Bombay Legislative Council and that of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas from the Central Legislative Assembly as representative of the Chamber which were placed in my hand as the President and forwarded by me to the authorities created a stir in Government quarters and all correspondence and negotiations with regard to it will also show the great part that the Chamber and its leaders then played according to the wishes of the people and in the interest of India's rightful cause.

Lalljee-Abercrombie Pact

During this period the Chamber had also to deal with authorities regarding Martial Law at Sholapur and troubles at Bombay and various places.

There was also a keen desire at that time to boycott, besides foreign goods, also dealings with foreign firms and when it was observed after several discussions between the leaders of Indian commercial community and the European commercial community that the latter did not desire to take hostile part in the struggle between Indian public and the authorities, an arrangement was brought about between the leaders and the same is known as Hooseinbhoy Lalljee and Mr. J. Abercrombie Pact. (Mr. J. Abercrombie's, now Sir J. Abercrombie was then the President of European Chamber of Commerce) and I submit this arrangement has also helped a good deal in the final settlement made between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi.

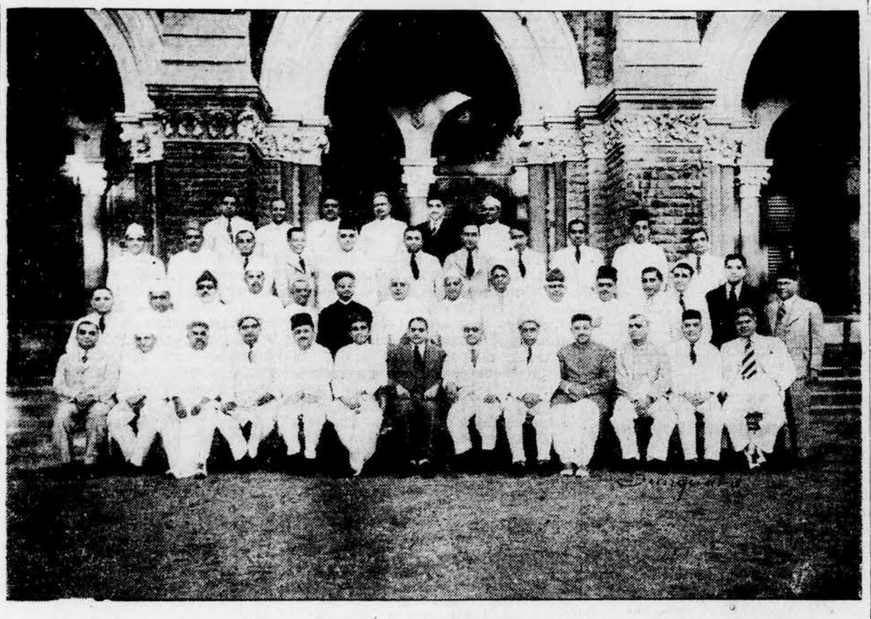
Finally, I will say with regard to commercial and other matters in the settlement between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi, the representatives of the Chambers did all they could to help from time to time in its deliberations and were first to acknowledge in the settlement the great wisdom of both Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay also did not lag behind. I had been to Delhi, I had an occasion to have an interview with Lord Irwin and I am able to say that His Excellency did acknowledge that Bombay Indian Commercial opinion was really a very important guide to Government. I freely acknowledged in my speech when I handed over the charge at the end of the year, the great help, guidance and support I got from the leaders and members of the then Chamber Committee and I will here mention that it was in that year that the younger members in our Committee and I will here mention that it was in that year that the younger members in our Committee also made their due contribution. I will also acknowledge that the great anxiety and the care which was bestowed by Sir Purshottam Thakurdas, the late Mr. Laljee Naranjee and my friend Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and our Secretary, Mr. J. K. Mehta, to the Chamber's activities did go much towards the great contribution the Chamber was able to make in that year and I will not forget my friend Sir Homi Mody as also the late Sir N. Saklatwalla and the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla who also willingly gave their advice to me on special occasions whenever I had to seek for it.

Plea For Harmony

Lastly, I will admit we could not have been able to do much had we not often had available to us the advice of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and the late Dr. Ansari and sometime the advice of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Walchand Hirachand. Having stated some aspect of the activities of our Chamber during the most important period and before now, I will now shortly say that I do acknowledge that recently the Federation of the All-India Chambers of Commerce and Industries has assumed somewhat greater importance than our Chamber and that is natural, it being an All-India body. I find that there prevail an idea that as far as possible matters having regard to all India should be dealt with more and more by the Federation. To this also we cannot have any serious objection but again there remains one question and that is that Bombay has always taken initiative and if that is allowed to be maintained it will not be unfair. I know there prevails an opinion which also I will frankly acknowledge, that some of the seniors who had been long at the helm do feel that their views and their policies are not so readily accepted as before and therefore they are desisting from taking initiative in the affairs of our Chamber and prefer to do so in the Federation. No serious objection to this can be taken but I do think that as now, more constructive work has to be done (we having had our own Government in Provinces) every attempt should be made for more and more harmonious working and I am glad to admit that I do find that this spirit is much more prevalent now than it had been a couple of years ago.

Lest from the views expressed above it may be said that I am somewhat a person with a leaning towards this Province, I wish to make it clear that although we are established in Bombay for over a hundred and twenty years we are also established at Calcutta for over fifty years and our connections with Karachi and Rangoon are also of over a score of years and, therefore, I am not and cannot afford to be provincial. The Federation has shown me great consideration inasmuch as I was selected an Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations in 1931 (where I could not proceed being engaged here as stated above) and it again selected me in 1935 when I did go to Geneva and I think I have carried out my duties satisfactorily; this fact also cannot allow me to be least provincially minded and I trust my frank statement will be accepted.

I cannot but conclude that I feel every Indian Chamber India and outside will wish our Chamber on this occasion all success, and let us all wish and pray that united we all may progress in the cause of our dear country.



A group photograph of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber 1939.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Champion Of Cotton Interest

By Chunilal B. Mehta

Bombay owes its position as the industrial capital of India to the fact that it is the greatest cotton centre in the country; hence, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has quite naturally exercised vigilant and unceasing stewardship over the interests of the cotton fibre and the industry that it feeds. Year after year since its inception, its annual reports reveal a wealth of memoranda, telegrams, despatches and interviews with responsible Government Officials, which have sought in some measure or another to safeguard and advance the interests of that great commercial crop. As far back as the year 1914, when Indian capital was scared away from the money market by a series of bank failures, the then President of the Chamber in his annual address "sanguinely hoped that Indian capital so frightened at the moment will be made available for financing the new crops. . ."

Champion Of Cotton Interests

As the champion of the cotton interests, the Chamber never failed to enter its disapproval of any attempt on the part of Government to interfere with the natural movements of cotton and textiles. In the year 1919 the Chamber opposed the imposition of any conditions on cotton exports, "unless cultivators were not receiving fair prices". In the same year in its views on the Cotton Contracts Control Bill, the Chamber refused to countenance the constitution of a Board in which control was not vested in the true elected representatives of the trade.

Suspension Of Excise Duty

The crowning success in the arduous championship of cotton interests was achieved by the Chamber, when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas successfully pleaded on the floor of the Legislative Assembly for the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty, the hated impost which was levied as long ago as 1896, and felt as an unjustifiable burden put upon India with a view to propitiate Lancashire vested interests. The Chamber's appeals to Government in the interests of the cotton grower to reduce railway freight on cotton when depression in prices overtook the cotton market in 1937, deserve special mention.

The Chamber protested against the imposition of an import duty of 1/2 anna on raw cotton in the year 1931, and the doubling of the same this year, on the ground that, while the duty could not help the cotton grower by discouraging the import of long staple foreign cotton, it would grant backdoor preference to Lancashire and Japan and definitely penalise the manufacture of fine cloth, on the production of which Indian Textiles have recently embarked.

Indo-Japanese Agreement

With regard to Indo-Japanese Trade agreements of 1934 and 1937, the Chamber has endeavoured to effect as substantial bargains as possible for cotton. It pointed out the existence of various loopholes and the possibilities of evasion, by which Japan could circumvent the stipulated quotas of piecegoods in the 1934 agreement. It drew the attention of Government to the fact that in the readjustment of the Japanese Piecegoods exports quota, consequent on the separation of Burma, which were embodied in the 1937 agreement, India was dumped with 30 million more yards than was warranted by the Separation. It was the contention of the Chamber that the enhanced off-take of Indian cotton by Japan was not a favour done to India, but only a

(Continued on page 17.)

THE ELECTRIC CLOCKS
have been supplied again
by
EASTERN WATCH
"THE SPECIALISTS."

Tasteful and Quality
ELECTRIC CLOCKS
MADE IN INDIA
to suit individual requirements
EASTERN WATCH
HORNBY ROAD --- BOMBAY

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION
AT
INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER BUILDING
CARRIED OUT BY US.

Other prominent works—

1. B. E. S. T. Co.'s new Electric House, Colaba.
2. Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s new building, Ballard Estate.
3. Industrial & Prudential Insurance Co.'s building.
4. East India Cotton Association Building, Kalbadevi Road.
5. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Bungalow and many other prominent buildings.

Excelsior Electric Co.,
192 Hornby Road, BOMBAY. Tel. 25118.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
J. R. K.
Of over 30 Years' Standing
TRIAL SOLICITED

Jetha Raja Kalyanwalla
Brick Manufacturer and Contractor
Suppliers to
- LALJI NARANJI MEMORIAL BLDG. (Indian Merchants' Chamber Bldg.), Churchgate.
- PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
- PORT TRUST
- BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
- RAMCHANDRA M. BHAT HOSTEL
- BANK OF INDIA LTD., Round Bldg.
- LAXMI INSURANCE BLDG.
- RESERVE BANK BLDG.
- STADIUM
- SHETH MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI NEW BLDG. WORKS, Warden Road.
- COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, Bhuleswar
- BHATIA MAHAJAN WADI AND TO RENOWNED CONTRACTORS & MILLS

Office:—53, Bora Bazaar St., Fort, BOMBAY. Tele. No. 21214.
Works:—KALYAN, - - - - - VILLAGE:—KONE.

Krishnaji Chinoo & Co.
EXECUTED THE
SANITARY INSTALLATIONS
IN
THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER BUILDING
KRISHNAJI CHINOO & CO.
SANITARY ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
6th KAMATIPURA STREET. : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY 8

One of the reception rooms in the building. The specially designed furniture harmonizes with the general decoration scheme.

New Home For Indian Merchants' Chamber

Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial Building

The new building for the Indian Merchants' Chamber is situated on Plot No. 1 of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, at the junction of Extension of Churchgate Street and a new road running paralled to Churchgate Station.

The site is partly old ground and partly reclaimed from the sea. Part of the old retaining wall of the foreshore runs through the middle of the plot.

The plans for the building were prepared about October 1937. Originally the building was intended to be of a ground and two storeys only, but provision was made up to the full height allowed under the Municipal Act. Later on a third storey was added.

The building work was started in March 1938. As the site was reclaimed site it became necessary to provide Reinforced Concrete piles for the various columns of the building.

An Interesting Discovery

The building is a Reinforced Concrete framed structure with panel walls of brick work. While driving the piles the old retaining wall was discovered and it became necessary to change the nature of the foundations of some of the columns.

The building provides for shops on the ground floor with ample space for storage, and office accommodation on the first and second floor. The third floor has been taken on a long lease by a prominent doctor of Bombay who intends to have his Consulting Rooms and Nursing Home there. The first floor has been taken by the Western India Automobile Association and the second floor is meant for the offices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The funds for the building were collected by the Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial Committee and the building is named "Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial Building."

Commerce And Industry

The entrance to the building is at the junction of the two roads on which the property abuts. Steps lead to the entrance hall on the ground floor. The entrance hall is circular in plan and about 20 ft. in diameter. The whole of it is paved with coloured marble pavings and Marble Dadoes, and it is decorated with two sculptural panels, cast in concrete, representing "Commerce" and "Industry."

The entrance hall leads to the staircase hall and the lift. The staircase is also lined with marble and marble dadoes, and is well lighted. The accommodation of the first floor, which is meant for the W.I.A.A. consists of airy rooms.

On the second floor are situated two halls for Committee rooms and Library, reception room, Secretary and Assistant Secretaries' offices, Members' room, office accommodations for clerks, records etc

The main rooms are paved with marble and the other offices are decorated with Marble Mosaic tiles. To provide good accoustical treatment for the Committee Room and Lecture Hall the ceilings are kept flat and treated with Indianite slabs, giving a highly decorative effect.

On the exterior the shop fronts of the ground floor are protected by a large cantilever canopy running around two sides of the building, offering protection to the visitors of the shops. The circular entrance hall is surmounted by a tower rising to a hight of about 90'-0" and is a special feature of the building.

"National Interests In Forefront"

The present is the age of organisation. The whole world is organising itself, and if India wishes to come up to its proper place in the Nations of the world, she must organise and plan. Scattered individual efforts in the cause of National regeneration cannot be effective however well-intended and efficient they may be in themselves. The organisation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is welcome from this point of view, and I hope, the Chamber, as an organisation, will always keep national interests in the forefront in all its dealing and outlook.

Hon. Mr. G. V. MAVLANKAR.

Externally the building is finished with sand-faced plaster which has a very pleasing tone.

The approximate cost of the building is Rs. 2,25,000.

The building was designed and the construction was superivised by Messrs. Master, Sathe and Butha. Chartered Architects.

Messrs. Shapurji Pallonji & Co. were the General Contractors to whom the quick and excellent completion of this magnificent structure is due.

The Sanitary Installation was carried out by Messrs. Krishnaji Chinoo and Co. in an exemplary manner.

The Electric Installation is the work of Messrs. Excelsior Electric Co. and matches excellently with the peculiar circular style of the entrance hall and stair case and with the Indianite ceilings of the second floor rooms.

Fittings

The lift is the well-known "Stigler" lift, installed by Messrs. Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.

The Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd. supplied their famous Bronze Fittings.

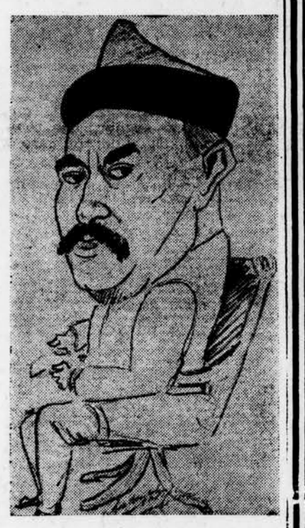
Bharat Tiles, Marbles and Marble Dadoes from Messrs. Bharat Tiles Co. lend the finishing touch to the building. Marble Mosaic worth Rs. 10,400. Plain Tiles worth Rs. 9,100. Colourex worth Rr. 40,500 and Marble Flooring worth Rs. 5,900, together Rs. 65,900 worth of excellent Marble work are a very interesting feature of this beautiful modern building.

Steel Doors were supplied by Messrs. Yahya & Co., 109-11, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

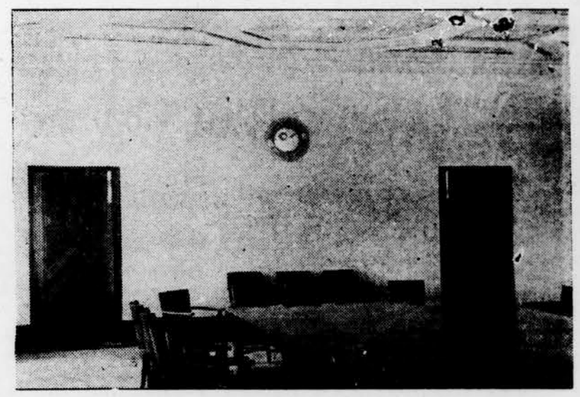
The Library and general furniture, an outstanding feature in itself, is the work of Messrs. R. M. Panchal & Co., opp. Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Locks have been fitted by Messrs. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd., Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.

Bricks were supplied by Messrs. Jetha Raja Kalyanwalla, 53, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.



Seth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas who gave the largest single donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial Fund.



The Committee Room of the Chamber, with its dominant note of quiet modernism.

Memorial Committee

Men Whose Efforts Are Responsible For The Building

The Building is intended to be a memorial for the late Sheth Lalji Naranji. When the question of erecting a memorial was considered at the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff on 11th June 1934 many friends and well-wishers thought that having regard to Sheth Lalji Naranji's pre-eminent position in the commercial life of the City and having regard to his close association with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the memorial should take a form which would further the cause and interests both of the commercial community and the Chamber, and accordingly, after full discussion it was felt that a Building for the Indian Merchants' Chamber would be a suitable commemoration of the work and activities of the late Sheth Lalji Naranji in the commercial sphere. Friends and admirers of Sheth Lalji offered a sum of about Rs. 1,00,000, the largest single donation being Rs. 50,000 from Sheth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Sunderdas, which was supplemented by contributions from members of the Chamber, the fund for the purpose aggregating in all to over Rs. 1,80,000.

Under the Memorial Scheme the building is to be held in Trust for the use and benefit of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The thanks of the members of the Chamber are due to Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the President and Members of the Sheth Lalji Naranji Memorial Committee, Sheth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, the principal donor and all other contributors to the Memorial Fund

Special mention also should be made of the very active assistance received by the Chamber from Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. M. C. Ghia and Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta in the matter of collections to the Memorial Fund. They spared no efforts in going about and seeing people connected with the Chamber for contributions.

It is also necessary to record here the thanks of the Chamber to Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta, Architects, for the special interest taken by them in regard to the work of the building and particularly to Mr. Gopalji M. Bhuto their partner, who was in direct charge on the work for the attention he devoted to it.

ACME MFG. CO., LTD.

The fittings for the Lalji Naranji Memorial Building have been supplied by the Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd. Bombay, to requirements as specified by the Architects. The Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd. are pioneers in this line, and their products have been found to be equal in quality to those imported. They have to their credit similar other prominent Buildings in Bombay where Acme Products have been used extensively.

(Continued from column 7.)

4 Native Share & Stock Brokers Association Building, etc. etc

Messrs. Excelsior Electric Co. have prided themselves in having the best of every qualification required for the electric installations of the most magnificent buildings as evident from the works already carried out by them,

EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC CO.

Electric Installation For New Chamber Building

The entire electric installation works of the new Indian Merchants' Chamber building, Backbay Reclamation, including the wiring of telephones, bells, lifts, lights, fans, etc. in Concealed as well as Surface wiring were carried out by Messrs. The Excelsior Electric Co., 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. This is an old established firm of 25 years standing, during which period they had carried out electric installations of the most prominent public buildings in Bombay, namely:—

1. B. E. S. T. Co.'s New Electric House, Colaba.
2. East Indian Cotton Association Building, Kalbadevi Road.
3. Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s new building, Ballard Estate.

(Continued in column 6.)

SAFEGUARDING INDIA'S WEALTH

Godrej Safe Deposits Vaults And Locks

The popular idea of a Reserve Bank is no doubt an institution in which large quantities of gold are kept as a sort of reservoir to equalise the pressures of foreign exchange. Actually, of course, the Bank's stores of gold are not nearly so important as its documentary system. That is, the Reserve Bank of India has developed an all-seeing eye, which overlooks the entire credit and fiduciary system of India, with current records which must always be available for instant reference. Mechanical organisation of such records calls for specially designed equipment. It is a matter of pride that equipment could be entirely designed and made of Indian Steel in India, as it has been, by M/s. Godrej & Boyce. It will be news to many that originally designed filing and card-index cabinets are being made in India, and that a local firm has patents under which impregnable Strong Vaults are being built.

There are a number of Safe Deposit Vaults all over India and most of the new ones are fully equipped by Godrej. The Central Bank in Calcutta, and the Union Bank, at Kalbadevi, Bombay, have just installed Godrej Vaults, Strong Doors, and Safe-Deposit Lockers. An interesting Godrej patent makes every locker as secure as a strong safe. An ingenious device causes the lock to be protected behind two thicknesses of metal, with an unleverable flush fitting. The hinge end of the door swings inside and locks into a slot of patent design.

GODREJ WORKS.

The public is not slow to realise the convenience of absolutely secure Safe Deposits built by Godrej in the many Banks that are installing them. For a trifling rent, one's most precious possessions or documents are safe from any kind of calamity. Even a direct bomb hit would probably not affect a Godrej—though this seems a remote contingency in India.

These material developments are the fruits of nearly half a century's sound engineering experience. The Godrej Works in Bombay with its 1200 skilled hands is equipped with the most modern machine tools to carry out even more advanced jobs of construction and supply, if any such offer. The unique Assembly of skill and knowledge at the Godrej Works has made enormous economies in office equipment and furniture by master patents in sheet steel working and assembly.

They Furnished The Building!

R. M. PANCHAL & CO.

Seth Lalji Naranji Memorial Building for Indian Merchant's Chamber is beautifully and artistically furnished by Messrs. R. M. Panchal & Co., whose reputation in the world of Furniture Makers is unique. Seeing the way in which the whole building is furnished and fitted, one cannot help admiring the skill of this firm of Furniture Makers. The entire furnishing of the building has been carried out by Mr. Panchal and every piece of furniture reflects his splendid workmanship, expert craftmanship and his personal care in the selection of designs and woods.

This firm had made its beginning right back in 1914 on a humble scale and to-day their reputation has spread in the high society of the city. The lovers of modern art in furniture approach this firm for their needs and every one of them has been entirely satisfied with the work done by them.

One may mention here how this firm rose to such a position. The credit goes to one of the junior members of the firm, Mr. Ranchhodas Panchal. His experience in the line of furniture designing and manufacture is wide enough to win the public taste, in the matter of furnishing their homes. This gentleman steadily studied Indian art in this line for a considerable period and then went to Europe for further study in the art of modern furniture making. There he travelled in almost all the countries of Europe and made a deep study to satisfy our needs by way of putting before the public the most up-to-date, comfortable, and artistic furniture.

After his return, he was able to combine the Eastern and Western art of furniture making, which resulted in different specimens which were shown in well-known exhibitions, where they were admired for their beautiful designs and exquisite craftmanship.

TO GO UP AND DOWN

Stigler Lifts

One of the most successful lift manufacturing concerns of to-day is the firm of Messrs. Stigler Ltd. I was more than fifty years ago when the first Stigler lift was despatched from a small factory in Milan and installed in the Grand Hotel "Constanzi" in Rome. As a lift was at that time a novelty it created a great sensation.

The first hydraulic lift was made in 1870, but the experiment was not entirely successful. Far from being discouraged, however, the inventors set to work and replaced the original lift by one working on entirely new principles. The second lift was entirely successful and the new results obtained attracted the attention of engineers throughout Italy and indeed Europe.

The reputation of the Stigler lifts through the world was established.

PUSH-BUTTON CONTROL

It was in 1895 that the first Stigeler electric lift was produced.

It was fitted with rope control which was however soon replaced by a "push button" controlled system. This control has, of course, proved of the greatest possible service, in the development of modern blocks of flats, hotels and office buildings

The firm has now agencies throughout the world and employs skilled engineers in every country to carry out erection and maintenance work. There are at the present time more than 50,000 Stigler lifts working in private and public buildings, hospitals, Royal and Imperial residences, and in many leading hotels of India and the world.

POPULAR IN BOMBAY.

In Bombay practically it has monopolised the field in asmuch as more than 80 per cent. of the total demand for Lifts is for Stiglers. Its service to cope with heavy and continuous duty is remarkable. Concerns like Taj Mahal, East India Cotton Association, Stock Exchange, etc., where thousands of trips are made without any rest to the Lift highly appreciate its service.

By and by its popularity is prevailing in upcountry, and the name and fame of Stigler have won for it a flow of orders from Rajas Maharajas like Bikaner, Gwalior, Rajpipla, Ujjain, Chhota Udepur, Sirohi, Rampur, Ratlam, Banswada, Hyderabad, Madras, Kotak, which speaks volumes for the worth of Stigler lifts.

Besides its service, many modern improvements are incorporated in the Lift for the comfort of the passengers.

Messrs. Eastern Electric Light and power Co. Ltd. are their Agents for India and can submit free advices and estimates to any Landlords who intend modernising their Building by installing a lift.

Indian Merchants Chambers

one of the magnificent Buildings of this City

is

exclusively decorated

with

BHARAT TILES MARBLE

and

COLOUREX

Manufactured by

BHARAT TILES AND MARBLE CO.

THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF ITS KIND

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our Transport Services

What India Owes To Chamber

By Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy

Among the manifold services that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has striven to render to the economic life of the community in general and trade and industry in particular, its contribution in respect of the transport services deserves conspicuous mention; because in such a sub-continental country with far-flung frontiers like India, there is perhaps no other department which has greater potentialities of rendering service to the economic and social life of the country. It makes me proud to say that the policy of the Chamber in respect of transport is a happy blend of scientific and sound commercial and economic principles, the realisation of the general economic well-being of the community and a careful watching of the interests of the taxpayer.

RAILWAYS.

This is specially true of the Chamber's attitude towards the railways. It was largely due to the efforts and representations of the Chamber that the principle of State management of railways was accepted in 1921 by the Acworth Committee when one of its ex-Presidents was a member of the said Committee. Railways constitute the biggest asset of the country and it is imperative that the taxpayers (that is the State) who have sunk more than Rs. 800 crores in them, should be responsible for their management. This is specially necessary in view of the fact that Railway finances form the backbone not only of Federal economy, but also the economy of the autonomous provinces, under Neimeyer Award. Besides, with its eye to business advantages, the Chamber recognises the economies achieved by a centralised management. The Chamber protested against the reactionary reversion to company management embodied in the Wedgewood Committee Report and also the granting of fresh leases to the B. N. & N. W. and M. & S. M. Railways, which was rather an awkward about-turn on the part of Government from its accepted policy.

FEDERAL RAILWAY BOARD.

Increasing association of Indians in the various departments of Government is the explicit intention and spirit of the Government of India Act 1935. The Chamber protested against the breach of this spirit of the Act in the constitution of the Federal Railway board as a separate and irresponsible authority beyond the sphere of political responsibility and outside the arm of administrative control. As a commercial body the Chamber has always directed its attention towards the finances of the railways. What Sir Dinshaw Wacha said in 1908 still holds true to-day. He characterised railway finance as "a series of colossal blunders which would have created a howl in any other civilised country on the globe." Like the prodigal in possession of immense resources, the railways have indiscriminately embarked on unwarrantable capital expenditure on uneconomic enterprises. They must recognise that India is a poor country and with its abjectly low purchasing power and lack of any extensive avenues of taxation, cannot possibly afford to ape the American and continental Railway companies in possession of great resources. It is indeed unfortunate that even after the vigorous censure by the Wedgewood Committee of the extravagant capital projects, the Standing Finance Committee for Railways at their meeting held at Calcutta in June 1937 complacently sanctioned a sum of four crores of rupees to be spent on rolling stock. This fact was stressed at the interview which the Committee of the Chamber had with the Chief and Financial Commissioners of Railways. Actuated by the same sense of economy, the Chamber has been stressing in its memoranda every year on the Railway Budgets, the urgent necessity of Indianisation of the Railways. The Chamber also criticised the extravagant and anti-national Stores Purchase system of the railways and recommended that they should make their purchases through the Indian Stores Department with a view to providing encouragement and patronage to the Indian industries. In the Railway expenditure as a whole, great economies could be achieved by co-ordination and grouping between different railways, pooling of wagons; amalgamation of workshop resources; accounting staff; the abolition of the London Publicity Bureau, reduction of space of 1st Class compartments, etc.

FREIGHTS AND RATES.

The Chamber has often pointed out the archaic and anti-national system of freights and rates, formulated at a time when Railways had the monopoly as carriers and designed to stimulate the export of raw materials and import of manufactures. As the late Mr. Noel Paton, the first Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics observed, the railways have ignored internal trade of the country. The Committee of the Chamber in their memorandum to the Railway Enquiry Committee pointedly stated "the utter neglect of the internal trade and of agriculture has largely brought about the nemesis of the railway income not keeping up with the railway expenditure, as also the road competition which found a fertile ground for its development because of the neglect shown by the railways towards this branch of their national and legitimate activity." The Chamber in fact has advocated a form of cheap and quick transport by railways which should be regulated by a policy co-ordinated with the general economic needs of the country.

Motor transport has also assumed an aspect of considerable importance after the passing of the Motor Vehicles Bill in the central legislature and the Chamber has contributed its quota by scrutinising closely the provisions of this Bill, which is the first of its kind to regulate matters relating to motor transport in British India. In view of the increased use of this form of transport, the Chamber welcomed the need of regulating and controlling such transport, but at the same time sounded a note of caution that the economic and other conditions of the people operating this service should be taken into consideration and that the financial effects and burdens consequent thereon should not become oppressive and beyond the capacity of those engaged in the service.

NATIONAL SHIPPING.

The enumeration of the Chamber's services to the all-important problem of transport would be incomplete without a mention of the efforts made by it to get the claims of the national shipping recognised in respect of reservation of Indian coastal trade for the Indian nationals. The Chamber has been protesting vehemently against the policy of the Government of India in turning a deaf ear to the natural demands of shipping owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country, to get their due share in the quota of Indian coastal trade. In view of the impending renewal of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement in the near future, I am sure the Chamber will exert its level best to see that the Government of India use India's bargaining power in obtaining a quota for the Indian shipping in the transport of goods between India and Japan.

(Continued from col. 7)

Chamber has pleaded for the protection of this industry. Apart from its work before tariff-boards, the Chamber has repeatedly pointed out the economic effects of Railway transport and has been to this day pleading for a reform in the schedules of railway rates. In matters of trade-agreements too, it has valiantly fought for the good of the industry at large. The non-official advisers, on trade-agreement, more or less have pleaded the cause of the industry on the same lines as the Chamber did. It is therefore significant that in all matters whether trade treaties, transport disabilities or tariff representations, the Chamber has always tried to represent the interests of Indian trade to the best of its abilities. Even its recent representations on import duty on cotton in 1931 and 1939 and its disapproval of the Ottawa agreement and the recent Indo-British Trade agreement show a case clear of resentment of the industrialist in this country. The representation to the recent Bombay textile inquiry committee and the oral evidence submitted to the same clearly point out that the Chamber not only looks to the concern of the interest of the industrialists, but is equally liberal in its attitude towards labour. It should therefore be no wonder if the Government and the industrialists should regard it as the premier institution in the country giving a correct and considered lead to the cause of commerce of this country.

Anxious Days Ahead For Indian Commerce

An Old Member Reviews Work Of Merchants' Chamber

By Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, M. L. C.

I take particular pleasure in writing this article because I have had the pleasure and privilege of being associated with this most useful and prominent organisation on this side of India from its very inception in the year 1907. The greatest credit possible for bringing this excellent organisation into existence is due to my old and respected friend and Guruji, late Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and the other personality who has worked incessantly all these years and done not only the spade work but has been doing to this day the most important work behind the screen is that of my old and valued friend Mr. Jaisukhbhai K. Mehta, the most popular and capable secretary of the Chamber. These two personalities laid the foundation of the structure which has to-day grown and risen with not only an all-India reputation

Prof. Sohrab Davar.

but has also built up fame in the international fields of industry and commerce of which India can well be proud.

A TRIBUTE

I can personally vouch to the industry of late Sir Manmohandas during the early years of the formation of this Chamber as I had the pleasure and the privilege of working with him on numerous Sub-Committees. The other prominent personalities of those days who helped the Chamber were Sir Dinshaw Vatcha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, late Sir Vithalbhai D. Thakersey and late Sir Shapurji D. Bharucha. Among younger members of the day were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at that time Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The Chamber since then has rendered numerous services both under its elder sponsors as well as under the younger generation of the present day. Fortunately I had the privilege of being associated with both the elders and younger generation who happen to be in power at the present moment. With the progress and trend of democratic institutions in this country naturally a period came specially after the development of Indian National Congress under Mahatma Gandhi when the younger generation of the time became more active and restless complaining that the elders were having the field too much to themselves and that the younger men were not given that opportunity which was their due.

SYMPATHIES WITH YOUTH

Personally I must confess that this agitation was well founded and just and though I belonged neither to the older generation nor the younger I had considerable personal sympathies with the younger men. Thus for a time though I acted for the elders out of loyalty of old days I always tried to use such influence I had with the elders to see that the younger men were treated with liberality, and their claims considered with sympathy. The younger men, I am glad to be able to state, appreciated my sympathies. Fortunately my outlook of life has remained young and active in spite of my being advanced in years due to the fact that I had had the privilege to work among the younger men from generation to generation for about 38 years and hence then the break up came at least after a short of a patched up peace of some years I preferred to cast my luck with the youngsters whom I found to be more up-to-date and vigorous in their outlook and less communal or sectarian. By saying this I mean no offence to the older generation for which I have greatest respect but as is natural older we grow, our outlook tends to grow conservative. That was perhaps, a natural sequence, with which I found myself confronted, due to the years of difference of opinion between the elders and the youngsters.

The young men in power to-day have proved their worth and have shown that they can manage the affairs of the Chamber and protect the interests of the mercantile community with the same zeal and care as their elders did in times gone by. Besides, other activities the principal activity with which I have had the pleasure to be associated with was in connection with the starting of examinations qualifying our young men for commercial diplomas through our Indian Merchants Chamber.

DANGER AHEAD.

The habitation in its own building specially built for the purpose with its own library and other equipment will undoubtedly give a greater force and prestige to our chamber.

As one of the oldest members of the Chamber I wish this organisation a continued success knowing as I do what excellent services it has rendered either in connection with representations to the Government or in giving of expert evidence on behalf of merchants and industries before the Tariff Boards and Commissions in some of which I had the privilege of personally functioning as an expert witness In these days of rapid progress and threatened onslaught of labour on capital and that of communism against democratic institutions, those in charge of the destiny of the Indian Merchants Chamber in the future have a task which is ful of anxiety and hard work, but given to the practical experience of businessmen with a national outlook I have no doubt that the Indian Merchants Chamber will perform its function satisfactorily and with great success.

Sir H. P. Mody.

"Created Commercial Opinion In India"

"The Indian Merchants' Chamber may be said to have created Indian commercial opinion in much the same way as the Indian National Congress roused political consciousness amongst the people. The Chamber was founded by a few hard-headed businessmen who knew what they were about, and who did not allow apathy and hostility to damp their ardour.

—SIR H. P. MODY.

Chamber And The Textile Industry

Constant Efforts For Securing Protection

(By Gordhandas G. Morarji

India is the world's second largest producer of cotton. The quality and type vary from province to province. The bulk of the cotton grown is of the short-staple Asiatic types, chiefly grown in Bombay and C. P. It may be noted that from facts available to us, nearly 259,62,000 acres of land in the British territory are under cotton cultivation, with a yearly output of some 7 million bales of 400 lbs. each. The industry gives employment to-day to nearly 5 lakhs of people in the mills numbering roughly 380 in number. It may not be out of place, therefore, if I here make a brief reference to the history of this important industry as it exists to-day.

ORIGIN

Historically traced, the rapid growth of cotton in this country owes its influence to the two great factors, namely, the American Civil war and the Industrial Revolution in England. It paid more in those times to grow cotton rather than to concentrate energy on small handicrafts. The indirect effect, unfortunately, of this sudden demand for cotton by the new and the old world was, the ruin of indigeneous industries of the country. After the Civil War and during the fifties of the last century India herself began to utilise this raw cotton to manufacture cloth. Being, however, a dependency of the British rule, whose main industry was the textile industry, interests of the two countries came into conflict, and the local enterprise suffered.

EXCISE DUTY TO HELP LANCASHIRE.

After the assumptions of direct rule by the Crown in 1858, the "laissez-faire" policy of the British Government extended itself to India. It was thought inevitable that India should remain predominantly an agricultural country, to satisfy the vested interests of the British industrialists. The infant industry with hardly an efficient labour could never dream of competing with the highly developed technique and machinery of Lancashire. Even at the end of the 19th century, all that Government did to assist the industry was to provide a certain amount of technical and industrial education; free trade was maintained until 1894, when financial considerations made additional taxation essential and a general import duty of 5 per cent. was imposed in 1894. This little act also caused a great sensation in Lancashire, where this little duty was regarded as a great blow to its industry. In consequence, therefore, a notorious countervailing cotton excise duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on all Indian cloth and on yarn of a quality above that of twenty counts. This, however, did not satisfy either India or Lancashire and finally in 1896 the duty on cotton piece-goods was reduced from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The principles underlying this system were that a low general import duty should be levied for the sake of revenue—exemptions or reductions being made for urgently needed goods. We thus find what obstacles there were for this nascent industry to struggle during the last century. A special cause and a 'boon in disguise' as the late Lokmanya said, however, arose due to the partition scheme in the beginning of this century. This important political event gave a strong impetus to the Swadeshi movement and people confined themselves to purchasing Indian made cloth. As a matter of fact till this time no organised effort was made by merchants to voice their grievances before the Government. This apparent and urgent need was satisfied by the establishment in Bombay of an institution called the Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1907. This Chamber, right from its inceptions, has been a vigilant watch-dog of all acts of the Government and has never shirked from its duties as a champion of the cause of trade, industry and commerce in this country. A record of its 32 years' work amply bears out this fact, and shows the splendid service it has done to the cause of commerce.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

During the War, when pressure from industrialists was growing stronger, the Government appointed an Industrial Commission before whom the representatives of the Chamber placed all arguments for industrialisation of the country. The Government of India for the first time accepted the principle of discriminating protection in 1923 and the principle was applied to the Cotton Textile industry. This industry by 1925, due to the existence of the excise duty, seemed to suffer from acute troubles of depression. The Chamber made a strong case for the suspension of the duty, while at the same time it pointed out that the suspension of this duty should not synchronise with a reduction in the import duty. The representation of the Chamber here a salutary result and a partial suspension of the excise duty was effected.

PLEAS FOR PROTECTION.

The history of the textile industry after 1925, and the part the Chamber played thereon is too fresh in the minds of the people of this country. It need not be added here how at every tariff inquiry the committee of the

(Continued in col. 2)

THE BEST SITTING ROOM

R. M. PANCHAL & CO.

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 42608

Ask

THE PUBLIC WHO VISITED THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR FOR OUR BEST WORKMANSHIP

THE CHOICEST DESIGNS ARE MADE UNDER OUR LONDON EASTERN EXPERT

THE ONLY LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF BOMBAY WHO WILL GIVE YOU ENTIRE SATISFACTION

CRACK PROOF FURNITURE IS OUR SPECIALITY

CHAMBER AND GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 11.)

improve the status of the impoverished masses and some of them may be doubtful about the methods now adopted by the national Governments, but they all know that without political salvation there cannot be economic uplift of the country.

Co-operation With Govt.

Such a body is bound to have enough opportunity to prove its 'bona fide' intentions and must be given all possible facilities for effective co-operation. These merchants must have their place among State advisers on the line of the Brain Trust of President Roosevelt. All these years this body has been consulted by the Central and Provincial Governments but owing to clash of vested interests the Indian Merchants' Chamber had to be content with protesting against some of the Government measures, which it considered against the interest of the country. But today this situation is entirely changed and we have a Congress Ministry in this province with an ideal programme for the economic betterment of the masses.

The Congress Ministry has limited powers and resources to execute their economic plans and programmes. Thus it is essential that there should be complete harmony between the Government and the richer class who are mostly members of this institution.

The members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber must also realise that their labours have a direct bearing on the economic condition of the country and they should have a wider vision beyond their personal interests. It is a fact that merchants in this country have organised associations to carry on their own respective trade and safeguard their own interests. The agriculturists however, have no such effective organisations and they are at times exploited by some merchants who bring a bad name to their class. Thus it becomes the duty of the Chamber to see that there is no exploitation of the weaker classes.

Economic Planning

In the economic planning and industrial progress of the country, the Chamber has a vast field to work in. Its members are practical businessmen and with their enterprising nature can do a lot in the field of creative wealth in this country. India is still in infancy in banking, shipping, mining motor, oil, food preserving and heavy chemicals and colour industries. Foreign companies are thriving owing to absence of industrial enterprise on the part of Indians and it becomes the duty of every member of the Chamber not to be content to remain merely a selling agent of foreign manufactured goods.

India is an important country producing raw materials in huge quantities, which are exported from this country and in turn are imported as manufactured goods. Foreign countries are enjoying our labour and profits of manufactured goods and to that extent we are deprived of labour and called upon to pay all profits.

Thus it is essential that there must be effective co-operation between the Chamber and the Government in the best interest of the country. These merchants must be consulted by the Government and receive the benefit of their experience and help in matters of finance, trade and industries. The Chamber will also do well to marshal the assistance of economists, financiers and industrialists and to provide facilities for research work by educated young men.

'Eastern Watch' Electric Clocks

Electric Clocks are getting popular and lately they have been installed in quite a number of new Buildings in Bombay.

The four beautiful Clocks at the Indian Merchants' Chamber show what can be done when they are designed to meet special requirements and to blend with the genera scheme of decoration. They have been supplied by Eastern Watch, who have taken this line as a speciality.

J. R. K. BRICKS

J. R. K. Bricks are scientifically manufactured at Kalyan in exact accordance with P.W.D. specifications in patent Table moulded fashion. They are used in Indian Merchants' Chamber Building as well as in many other big buildings. These bricks are calculated to be of superior quality in view of the fact that strictly sweet water is being used throughout the process.

CHAMPION OF COTTON INTEREST

(Continued from page 14.)

cordollary to Japan's increased need of cheap raw cotton which India supplied.

After a protracted travail of over two years, secret negotiations, oracular statements from the Treasury Benches and ominously imposed compulsory silence on the part of the non-official Advisors, Government at last threw up the sponge and presented a surprised public with a 'fait accompli'—the concluded Indo-British Trade Agreement. Recognising the gravity of the terms of the Agreement and the unfair treatment accorded to Indian cotton trade therein, the Chamber instantaneously despatched a telegram of over 4,000 words to the Commerce Department, in which they characterized the Agreement as "unfair, unjust and invidious." While not objecting to a trade agreement between India and Britain, the Chamber vehemently protested against such a unilateral imposition without a fair 'quid-pro-quo', in which the recommendations of the unofficial advisors were unceremoniously shelved. While disagreeing with the import and off-take stipulations in the agreement, the Chamber suggested that on the one hand the purchase of Indian cotton should be raised to a minimum of 6½ lacs bales, with an objective figure of 10 lacs bales, accompanied with a guarantee for 65 per cent. of the same being a short staple variety, and on the other hand the figures of minimum medium and maximum for imports of Lancashire's piecegoods should be fixed at 200 and 300 and 400 million yards respectively.

It was also pointed out that the agreement did not contain any reference about the sanctions to be applied by the Government of India, if Lancashire failed to fulfil its minimum cotton purchase obligations—in fact, Lancashire could refuse to buy a single pound of Indian cotton and still impose its 350 million yards piecegoods.

YEARS OF STORM AND STRESS

(Continued from page 12.)

those three years I was associated with an important executive office of the Chamber. Primarily, a Chamber of Commerce is a commercial body supposed to deal with questions connected with commerce or trade of the country only, but how it has come to be acknowledged that commerce, trade and industry of a country cannot be divorced from its politics and in this country such commercial institutions are not free from the political stinge.

Politics And Business

In India business means politics and the converse is also true. These two things are greatly intermingled inasmuch as very often leading part in these activities of the country is played by the same set of people. Only recently the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India had to admit that they could not take away politics from the functions of the Chamber, and the same has happened even with regard to the Chambers of Commerce in Europe. I have said all this merely with the idea to prove that the Indian Merchants' Chamber is not only safeguarding the interests and privileges of the trading community in the City and Presidency in matters purely commercial but has always discussed all such questions partly from a commercial and partly from a political angle.

Crisis Averted

The Chamber had in the past weathered several storms but with all this it must be said that its members have always stood as one unit whenever they found that the commercial or political interests of the country were threatened or disregarded. The crisis that threatened the unity of the Chamber were met and averted by the unique vitality of the Chamber. To-day the Chamber is being housed in its own premises and the natural desire of every one is that it should continue to preserve and grow its traditions in the same spirit and tone which have marked its worth and work in the past. The Chamber has legitimate claim on the loyalty and devotion to service of several good and seasoned workers and I have no hesitation to believe that in its new surroundings the same spirit of goodwill and co-operation will be shown by every one of its members remembering the dictum that Union is strength. Let the Chamber build up new traditions in its own premises on the foundations of the old. I hope the Chamber will continue to serve the interests for which it was originally started and will add lustre to the good work and name already done and earned by it.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH!

(Continued from page 12.)

merchants, and some misunderstanding undoubtedly exists on this subject, which, I hope, a little more sense of reality on the part of the Ministry will succeed in dispelling. An organization of businessmen like the Indian Merchants' Chamber as a mouthpiece of mercantile opinion cannot be ignored by any Government on the plea that some sycophants and some partymen, who are merchants, have conveyed to them the views and opinions of the business section of the province. Much less can this be done by the Congress Government, whose task is not merely to carry out the routine administration, but to make far-reaching social reforms and to bring about an economic reorganization of the country in conformity with their election pledges.

Fought For Justice

I recall strenuous occasions when the Chamber fought for economic justice for India and for the recognition of Indian interests. We had the issue of the ratio and the scandal about the sale of Reserve Councils. The Chamber secured a bull's-eye in the matter of its contention regarding the sterling loans. On the question of the adequate representation of Indians on the Bombay Port Trust, the Chamber's fight bore fruits, which places the Bombay Port Trust administration still in the foremost rank both as to the number of Indians and as to its Indian chairman. If I had my own humble share in exposing the scandal of the Back Bay and the Development Department, and in forcing the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality, I must record that it was for and on behalf of the Chamber that this was done. Before many a Tariff Board, Committees and Commissions, have I pleaded for a broad nationalistic policy with the fullest support of the Committee and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The activities of the Chamber's Committee in connection with essential laws, such as the Companies Act, the Insurance Act and the Income-Tax Act, could be only known to those who are privileged to see behind the scenes. It has been remarked that the representatives of the Chamber have acquitted themselves with credit on the public bodies, on which they have been sitting, including the local Legislative Council and the Central Assembly. The press-notes issued by the Chamber have offered a valuable instrument for the enlightenment of the public on current economic subjects. Some of the speeches of the Chairman and others at the usual annual and, during the last few years, at the quarterly meetings, have made good reading. For the advancement of interests in banking, insurance and shipping, the Chamber has never hesitated to raise its voice. The Chamber has been a watch-dog of Indian business interests in the past and will continue to do so, adapting itself to the new changes, which have occurred in this country and in the world.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

Continued from Page 6)

and expansionist chiefly because for their economic and industrial vigour, they are comparatively unrecompensed. They are have-nots. These States are very chary and apprehensive of a collapse. That is more horrible to them than even war. As for Nazi Germany unless she is provided with easy markets in Central and South-Eastern Europe she is sure to take a desperate plunge in a war motivated by desire for imperialistic expansion.

France's Retreat

The main obstacle to Nazi Germany reaching into Central and South-Eastern Europe had been France. She had, as a consequence of her victory in the Great War, acquired hegemony over this part of Europe in order to keep a defeated but revengeful Germany in a moribund state. But a Germany in eruptive and bursting mood made France forego the untenable hegemony in favour of herself. France is a self-sufficient and also an imperialist nation. She could very well afford this sacrifice, if sacrifice it was.

Germany's Dual Process

Although France has had to forego and has foregone her Central and South-Eastern European hegemony that has not been possible without an aggressive Germany. Aggression has helped Nazi Germany in a double way. She has got markets abroad and has been able to establish a rigorous control over her home economy. Aggression pre-supposes war-preparedness and a war scare. This cuts both ways. For only in extraordinary troubled times can the State assume an assertive control over all the activities of the nation. This helps planning. Without it no successful planning can be attempted in a non-socialistic State. This is socialism by the back-door as it were. The hegemony acquired by Germany over Central and South-Eastern Europe will provide her with sure markets for her finished goods and an easy off-take of raw materials. This will strengthen and stabilise German economy and industry. This arrangement will also endure if Nazi Germany affords a requisite measure of political autonomy to nations brought into the orbit of her economic hegemony. This will form a complete and contented economic group. This grouping and planning can be a tempting pattern for other imperialistic Powers, including Britain. But although outwardly sucessful this sort of economic grouping and planning has in its body politic the germ of its own destruction. It is the capitalist principle of private ownership left intact. When the war-scare incentive for rigorous control and planning wears off its intensity, the capitalist elements are likely to regain their former control and thus make socialistic or communistic revolution inevitable once more.

(To Be Continued.)

LINSEED CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rape and Mustard Crops of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the areas under (1) Linseed and (2) Rape and Mustard crops in the territory to which this Forecast relates have represented some 3.6 and 0.6 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report (i.e. for 1938-39) shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed, Rape and Mustard crops sown about middle of September-November 1938.

(Estimates up to 1st May 1939)

AREA.

The latest reports shown total areas under the crops as stated below:—

	Bombay Province. Linseed	Rape and Mustard.
	Acres.	Acres.
British Districts	113,000	16,000
Indian States	6,000	4,000
Total	119,000	20,000

The area under Linseed is 1.0 per cent over the final revised area of the last year but 9.4 per cent below the average actual area during the preceding ten years; while the area under Rape and Mustard is 18.1 and 44.0 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

LINSEED.

This crop is principally grown in the Deccan and Karnatak. In the Deccan, the crop in the north progressed satisfactorily till the time of harvest but that in the Southern part of the Division suffered due to defective moisture in the soil especially in the eastern parts of Poona and Sholapur Districts. In the Karnatak, the crop which was sown as a raw crop in rabi-jowar and as sprinkling in cotton on a small scale in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts did fairly well, whereas that which was grown as an entire crop in the Bijapur District suffered somewhat from want of sufficient moisture in the soil. The crop has been harvested everywhere and the estimated yield will range between 67 and 75 per cent of the normal in the North Deccan and between 42 and 67 per cent of the normal in the South of the Division. In the Karnatak, the crop is expected to return between 50 and 63 per cent of the normal.

The cultivation of these crops is mainly confined to North Gujarat and the Gujarat States where the area under the crop decreased due to unfavourable rain at the sowing time. The crops, however, are reported to be in a fair condition in North Gujarat, whereas in a fair to satisfactory state in Gujarat States. These are estimated to return about 67 per cent of the normal in the North Gujarat while about 83 to 92 per cent of the normal in the Gujarat States.

OUTTURN.

The estimated outturn of the oil seeds works out as stated below:—

	Bombay Province. Linseed	Rape and Mustard.
	Tons.	Tons.
British Districts	11,000	2,800
Indian States	700	800
Total	11,700	3,600

The outturn of Linseed is 8.7 per cent over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year but 15.1 per cent below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Rape and Mustard, the outturn is 24.7 and 46.1 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Prohibition Drive In Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 18.

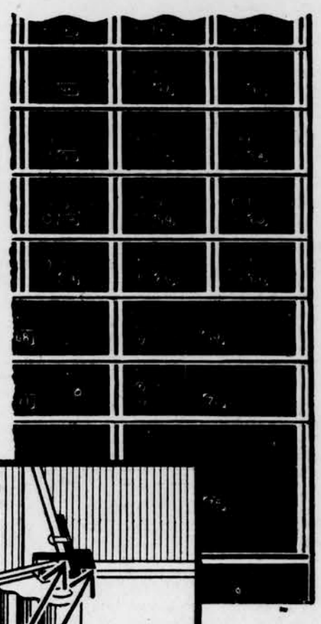
The Congress workers from Salsette Taluka are busy devising ways and plans to make "Prohibition" a complete success. Mr. V. V. Kirtane, President, Thana District Congress Committee presided last week over a largely attended meeting held at Navghar, under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee and a representative committee appointed to carry on propaganda in favour of "Prohibition".

MORE BANKS INSTALL Godrej UNIQUE SECURITY EQUIPMENT

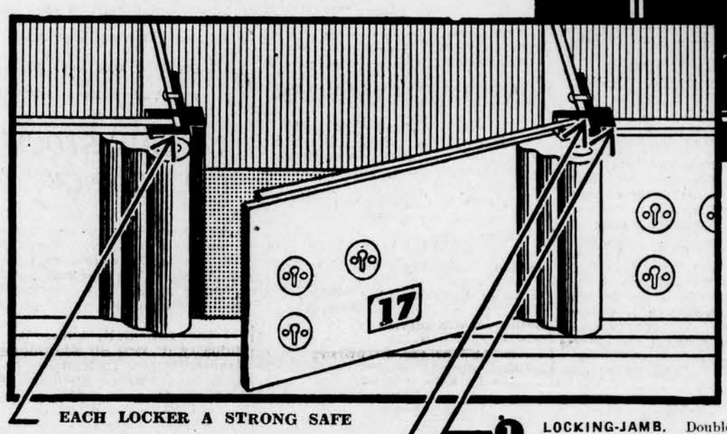
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Calcutta

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Kalbadevi, Bombay

have just opened their new Safe-Deposits, *entirely* constructed by Godrej. The diagram below shows how each of the Central Bank's 1010 Lockers, and each of the Union Bank's 2,500 Lockers is completely protected against any method of forcing — by ingenious burglars or the excesses of rioters.



THE GODREJ PATENT SAFE-DEPOSIT LOCKER
Patent No. 22406



EACH LOCKER A STRONG SAFE

Two points of unique protection are based on a vertical pillar of patent section, running in one piece down the nest of lockers.

1 LOCKING-JAMB. Double-plate construction defends the lock-tongue. The doors cannot be hammered in.

2 CHANNEL-LOCK. When closed, the pivot edge of the door is extended to clinch into this slot, so that the doors cannot be wedged outwards.

GODREJ LOCKS & KEYS

A unique system, founded on nearly 50 years' experience, makes sure that each Godrej key fits only the lock for which it is made.

GODREJ VAULTS ARE IMPREGNABLE TO ANY ATTACK, BY HAMMER, DRILL, OXY-ACETYLENE FLAME. GODREJ STRONG-DOORS ARE ALSO EXPLOSIVE-PROOF

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA,
Bombay

was recently opened with EXCLUSIVELY Godrej Security Equipment—including its Gold Vault and all the sixteen Strong-doors. Godrej designed and supplied almost the entire Reserve Bank's Office Efficiency equipment as well.

Follow the Banks' Lead when you invest in Steel Equipment

JOINTLESS SAFES ... CASH AND JEWELLERY BOXES ... STEEL CABINETS AND ALMIRAHS ... FILE AND CARD-INDEX CABINETS ... BOOK-CASES ... STEEL SHELVING ... LIBRARY STACKS STEEL & CHROMIUM FURNITURE FOR OFFICE & HOME ... HAND-FITTED LOCKS

Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ld.

BOMBAY

Branches: CALCUTTA — MADRAS — DELHI — CAWNPORE — HYDERABAD — COCHIN.

Agencies: Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Karaikudi, Rangoon.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS UP

Gilt-Edgeds Strong On Investment Demand

INDUSTRIALS BRIGHTER

BOMBAY, May 18.

NEW YORK COTTON

On the Cotton Exchange nears showed steadier tendency while distants remained unchanged. Operations are restrained owing to absence of fresh developments in Washington.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials and Coppers displayed some improvement with several final gains.

Gilt-edgeds and Indian Loans were well supported by small investors. Foreign Bonds, too, were better.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 18

Previous closing	8.68
To-day's opening	8.69
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.79
Difference	+11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 18

Previous closing	4.81
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 171-8
July August 1939 ..... Rs. 169-8
April May 1940 ..... Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 18

The New York cotton nears displayed steadier tendency while distants kept unchanged but the absence of any fresh developments in Washington continued to hamper operations.

The trading in July began at 8.69 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and trade buying but thereafter the demand slowed down with operators generally holding off with the rate at 8.70.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 18

In the local market Broach July/August opened at Rs. 168-2. Later, the market declined to Rs. 167-14, but the closing was higher at Rs. 168-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 18

The following are opening ranges:—
July (8.61/8.60) 8.69/8.69
October (7.89/7.89) 7.86/7.86
December (7.71/7.71) 7.66/7.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 18

The following are opening quotations:
American May (5.04) 5.06
American July (4.79) 4.81
Egyptian May (6.29) 6.33
Egyptian July (6.37) 6.43

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 18

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 5/16 sellers
Dunlop May (£34 1/4) £32 1/2
Lighting May (32) 31 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/16 value
Forward July September (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/8 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£12 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £225 1/2 buyers £225 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £48) £47 3/8 to £47 5/8
Iron (102) 102

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 18

Liverpool market opened quiet with May (old) at 55d. The market displayed some activity on scattered enquiry following steadier overseas cables but subsequently the demand subsided.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 18

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 77 1/2. Prices advanced on broadening of speculative interest following continuance of unfavourable weather news from dry areas in South [illegible] the rate rising to 0.78 1/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 18

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 18

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 18

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and continued very steady with hardly any important fluctuations.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained steady without any change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/52 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.187) 13.173
New York on Bombay (34.93) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6
Silver (20 1/8d) 20 1/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 18

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small Indian buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 18

Spot	(20 1/8d) 20 1/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 15/16d) 19 7/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 18

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £718-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 18

Silver ready	52 15 6
Silver Jeth	52 13 0
Silver Ashad	52 11 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 0
Gold Jeth	37 1 6
Gold Ashad	37 2 0
Sovereign	23 11 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 18

Wheat May	3 7 6
Wheat September	3 8 9
Linseed May	5 7 6
Linseed September	5 9 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 18

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 41 1/2) dol 42
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23) dol 23
U S Common New Stock (unquoted) dol 45
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 18

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 55 1/8.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 18

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 95/14 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—
Tuesday May 9, £81
Wednesday, May 10, £81 1/4
Thursday, May 11, £81
Friday, May 12, £81
Monday, May 15 £81 1/2
Tuesday, May 16, £81 1/2
Wednesday, May 17, £81 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 18

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 3/4) £94 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81 3/4) £82 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£104 1/2) £104 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/4) £97 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£103 3/4) £104 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/8) £67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 3/8) £94
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 3/4) £106
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 7/8) £93 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 7/8) £106 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 18

London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on scattered enquiry.

Giltedged securities met with fairly good support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £82 1/2 i.e. fifteen shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 17-6
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (61-7 1/2) 62-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-9) 23-9
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-10 1/2) 63-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 28-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47 3/8) £48 3/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130) 131-3
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (90-6) 91-0
British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (32-3) 32-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19-6
Inter Nickel (dol 49 7/8) dol 50 1/8
Indian Irons (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
East Rand Proprietor (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (70-9) 71-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 82-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (80-0) 80-0
Burma Oil (81-3) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (9-1 1/2) 9-4 1/4
Royal Dutch (£34 1/8) £34 1/8
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32) £32
London Midland Ordinary (£14 3/4) £14 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£14 3/4) £14 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£71) £71

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Coppers Stronger

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 18

On the Stock Exchange, activity was restricted owing to Ascension Day holiday in several continental centres, but gilt-edged securities were strong on investment demand, while foreign bonds [illegible] European quietness. Industrials, after being dull, became brighter, showing several final gains. Kaffirs were quiet Coppers were mainly stronger.

Wall Street opened slightly firmer.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steel Corporation In Further Request

CALCUTTA, May 18

Jutes: Although steadier feeling ruled over this section, volume of business was not at all satisfactory. Coals: Only limited business was put through with rates more or less unaltered. In teas not so much interested was taken. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel kept steady while Steel Corporation of Bengal ordy issues were in further request at advancing prices . Other industrials did not show much importance. Government securities ruled firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent new loan (1963/65) 96/8; three and half per cent Government paper 96/2; four per cent loan (1960/70) 109/12 small lot.

Bank: Imperial fully paid 1516 ct.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 102 c div; Howrah Amta 109/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 99.

Cottons: Dunbar pref 160 small odd lot; Elgin Mills 102.

Coals: Bengal 311; Bokaro and Ramgur 14/8; Burrakur 12/2 small lot; Deoli 6/13; Jainty Central 1/10 ct; Satpukuria and Asansol annas 9; West Jamuria 27/6.

Jutes: Albion 187 small lot, Bally 192; Barnagore 151/8; Gourepore ord 543 c div pref 132/8 c div; Howrah 53/11; Hukumchand 5/10; Kamarhatty 492; Nuddea 43/8 small lot; Reliance pref 153; Union 335.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/8; Consolidated Tin 5/12; Indian Copper 1/11; Rhodesia Copper 1/3; Tavoy Tin 1/3; Dalmia Cement pref 96 small lot; Bengal Chemical pref 17 ct; U P Electric 162; Britannia Engineering 1/1; Hukumchand Steel defd 1/11; Indian Iron and Steel 25/6; Indian Malleable Casting 1/15; Kumardhubi Eng pref 87; Saran Eng 4/10; Steel Corpn ord 12/10; Pref 96; Bengal Flour 10/8; B I Corpn ord 2/8; Pref 141; Calcutta 100 small lot; Indian Cables 9/4; Kalimpong Ropeway 9/4; India Paper Pulp 101; Buland 12; Carew and Co 9/3.

Teas: Barduar Tea and Timber 1/10; Hasimara 35/4 c div.

Debenture: Three and quarter per cent (1956/66) Howrah Bridge 100/4.—A. P.

FINLAND'S "NO" TO HITLER

HELSINGFORS, May 18.

It is reported that Finland has declined Herr Hitler's offer of a non-Aggression Pact on the ground that the northern countries have agreed to observe strict neutrality.

It is stated that Sweden and Norway have replied similarly. The replies will be published on May 19.—Reuter.

DENMARK ACCEPTS HITLER'S OFFER

COPENHAGEN: May 18.

It is learned that Denmark has accepted Herr Hitler's offer of a Non-Aggression Pact.—Reuter.

SWEDEN, NORWAY AND FINLAND REJECT HITLER'S OFFER

BERLIN, May 18.

The replies of Sweden, Norway and Finland which, it is understood, decline Herr Hitler's proposal for a non-aggression pact have caused neither surprise nor disappointment.

Official circles still maintain the view that the refusals merely prove how wrong President Roosevelt was in imagining that Germany's neighbours felt themselves threatened.—Reuter.

REYNAUD ANNOUNCES HUGE PEACE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

PARIS, May 17.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies M. Reynaud, Finance Minister, announced that in addition to six milliard francs cash subscriptions to "the Peace Loan" subscriptions in the form of short term bonds for conversion would amount to ten milliards francs. It was estimated that 20 milliards francs worth of gold had returned to France since last November.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

estino from Shanghai: 140 cases spinning machy parts.

S S Gurna Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 7480 tons coal.

M V B Aviator Agents Anglo Iranian Oil from Abadan: 10785 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Jalajyoti Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 6252 tons coal.

S S Jalakrishna Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Calicut: 2068 bags cocoanuts; 455 pcs wood scantling; 161 bags copra.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 18.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96
4 per cent 1960-70	109/6
5 per cent 1945-55	112/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	141/8
Central Bank	32/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1530
Imperial Bank P.P.	368/2
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/4
Union Bank	6/2

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	358/12
Ambica	251/4
Arun	220
Arvind	1080
Asok	190
Bharatkhand	2000
Bombay Dyeing	748/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	73
Calico	XD569/6
Central India	210/10
Century	206/14
Colaba	107/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	480
Elgin	107/8
Gokak	130/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee XD	205/10
Khatau Makanji	77/8
Kohinoor	220
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	78/2
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	178/12
Raipur	575
Rajnagar	180
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	191/4
Vishnu	1050

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1405
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/14
Tata Power Ord.	1270

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	140/10
Ajmer Electrics	11/4
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	125/10
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	345
Associated Cements	122/4
Belapur	181/14
Bombay Burma New	161/4
Bombay Burma Old	460
Bombay Steam	218/12
Bombay Telephone	81
Br. B. Petrol	35/9
Burma Corporation	5/12
Dalmia Cement	10/12
Indian Bleaching	91/14
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/12
Indian Radio Ord.	307/8
Indian Radio Defd.	301/4
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	25/3
Mysore Sugar	30/4
Port Canning	69/4
Premier Construction	69
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	17/4
Shivrajpur	38/4
Tata Oil	40
Tata Steel Ordy.	284/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1347/8
Bengal Steel Corp.	12/13

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16
Howrah	53/12
Hukumchand	5/12
Kamarhatty	488
Kanknarrah	385
Lawrence	350
Reliance	59

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 12th May, 1939.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		82,96,70,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		6,45,000
Sundries		86,07,000
	Rupees	95,06,72,000

ASSETS

	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	37,62,65,000	
Other Authorised Investments	95,95,000	38,58,60,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	10,16,17,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	23,76,38,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,16,96,000	39,09,51,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		6,45,000
Dead Stock		1,91,25,000
Sundries		64,09,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	6,81,27,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,95,55,000	14,76,82,000
	Rupees	95,06,72,000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 18

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Alcides of 4582 reg tons, Captain K Henniksen arrived from Singapore with benzine and kerosene oil cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalamani of 2346 reg tons, Captain F T W Lewis arrived from Bassein via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Melbourne of 4125 reg tons, Captain I Baker arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons, Captain W J Morgan arrived from Bassein via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

M M ss West Point of 3120 reg tons, Captain W T Davies arrived from Kankesantauri (Ceylon) in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R E Dene arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with [illegible] and general cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 18-5-1939.

S S Toyama Maru (N Y K) for Karachi, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Soudan (M M) for Colombo, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Narkunda (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

S S Gurna (M M) for Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S Garbeta (M M) for Karachi via Cutch and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Alcides (Br Shell Oil S and D) for Singapore.

SAILED

O S Kaisha ss Glasgow Maru of 4227 reg tons, Captain K Sakate sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Lindenfels of 5193 reg tons, Captain A Focke sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Port Said with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

M M ss Dumfries of 3061 reg tons, Captain R Blakey sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain E Lee sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain K Kurata sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dene sailed for Sydney via Colombo, and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 18

1 West Point 3319 Shanghai 21-5 M M
2 City of Melbourne 4125 Liverpool 21-5 K Nixon
6 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 21-5 K Nixon
8 Anyo Maru 5741 Japan 18-5 N Y Kaisha
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 24-5 M M
14 Alipore 3241 Kobe 18-5 M M
15 Lindenfels 5193 Antwerp 18-5 L Edwards
16 Clan Ranald 3379 Marmagoa 20-5 J Finlay
17 British Judge 4011 Abadan 20-5 A I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalamani 2346 Rangoon 20-5 Scindia S N
2 Glasgow Maru 4226 Karachi 18-5 O S Kaisha
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 18-5 M M
5 Victoria Marie 882 M Coast 18-5 Merchant S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Bahadur 3397 Rangoon 19-5 T M
B Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 20-5 T M
F Kalarand 859 Jamnagar 18-5 B S N
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
M Vita 1955 NF 25-5 M M
P/O Bamora 1870 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Soudan 19-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 21-5-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards
Watchtfels 26-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
City of Baghdad 20-5-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 21-5-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Harrison 1-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Simla 2-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
Volpi 22-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Nissan Maru 6-6-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 20-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 19-5-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Varela 20-5-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalatarang 21-5-39 Scindia S N
Garmula 23-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 19-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Garbeta 20-5-39 M M
Orna 26-5-39 M M
Goalconda 25-5-39 M M

FROM MAGADISCIO

Carso 20-5-39 L Triestino

FROM KARACHI

Toyama Maru 29-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
City of Melbourne 21-5-39 K Nixon
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Tranporter 23-5-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell
City of Baghdad 22-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Carso 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Lahore 6-6-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
West Point 21-5-39 M M
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Volpi 23-5-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Soudan 22-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 29-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 24-5-39 M M
Vita 25-5-39 MM
Varsova 18-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR ABADAN

British Judge 21-5-39 Anglo I Oil

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 20-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Toyama Maru 23-5-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Benares 21-5-39 K Nixon

B P T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Braunfels 16-5-39
S S Anyo Maru 16-5-39
S S Hilda 16-5-39
S S Bahadur 17-5-39
S S Victoria Marie 17-5-39
S S Noorjehan (boats) 17-5-39

EXPORTS

S S Pres Van Buren for New York: 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 335 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 390 bags psyllium seeds husk D Abraham; 80 bags dill seed H K Kesharwalla; 84 bags dill seed D Abraham; 137 bags gum E Mavji; 325 cases condiments E Spinner.

For Marseilles: 30 bags gum A Abdulla; 180 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 55 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Tripoli: 33 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S Maloja for Sydney: 10 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Anyo Maru for Shanghai: 100 bs raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton V Morarjee.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

S S West Point for Shanghai: 100 bs raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton Suleman.

S S Alipore for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

For Kobe: 16 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Narkunda for London: 15 cases bristles D Abraham; 18 cases bristles M Mackenzie; 9 bales tud sheep skins The Anglo Siam Corptn Ltd.

For Toranto: 12 bales win carpets M Mackenzie.

IMPORTS

S S Ranpura Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Basle: 30 cases indigo; 159 pkgs aniline colour.

From London: 48 cases film; 693 bars silver.

From Marseilles: 50 cases styrax; 50 cases soap; 51 bags dry roots.

From [illegible]den: 79 pkgs skins.

S S Sumatra Agents L Edwards Ltd from Gothenburg: 2302 bales paper; 20820 bdls boxboards; 300 cases chlorate of potash; 125 cases nails; 82 cases wire nails; 593 cases steel hinges and ice.

From Hamburg: 440 cases chlorate of potash; 50 bags [illegible] cases bleaching earth; 77 cases padlocks; 145 bales [illegible].

From Oslo: 954 bales paper; 550 cases nails; 120 drums carbide.

From Antwerp: 375 bags marble chips, 400 bags whiting; 50 bags sulphate of alumina; 101 pkgs steel hoops; 10 reels barbed wire; 166 pcs marble slabs; 600 bags nitrate of soda; 50 bags steel hinges; 128 bags bolts and nuts; 300 cases rivets; 288 bundles m s hoops 50 cases cut steel nails.

From Rotterdam: 223 bales boards; 90 bags wheat starch; 500 bags starch; 76 cases elect lamps; 100 bags blue peas.

M V Soekaboemi Agents Volkart Bros from Colombo: 4000 bags copra; 134 cyl cocoanut oil; 6760 bags sugar; 200 bags arecanuts.

From Botavia: 120 cts lavatories; 120 cts w c combinations; 60 cts enam iron baths; 1940 drums lubg oil; 2120 pcs douglas for lumber; 88 cases printing paper; 78 bags black pepper.

From Tandjong: 250 bgs paraffin wax.

From Oosthavan: 135 c/bags black pepper.

From Tegal: 4518 bags ava sugar;

From Semarang: 2008 bgs sugar.

S S British Lord Agens Anglo Iranian Oil Co (India) Ltd from Abadan: 3435 tons furnace oil in [illegible]ulk; 5863 tons diesel oil.

S S British Judge Aents Anglo Iranian Oil Co (India) Ltd from Pulo Bukom: 5327 tons diesel oil in bulk.

SS Jehangir Agents T Morrison and Co from Aden: 138 [illegible] empty drums.

S S Conte Biancamano Agents L Tri-

(Continued in col. 4)

Heavy Buying And Covering In N. Y. July

INDIFFERENT DEMAND FOR DISTANTS

New Crop Progress Favourable

BOMBAY: MAY 18.

NEW YORK JULY IS QUOTED 8.75 IN LINE WITH JUST EXPIRED MAY OPTION. YESTERDAY REPOSSESSIONS FROM LOAN COTTON AMOUNTED 75,000 BALES. OPEN INTEREST IN JULY IS ESTIMATED 4,35,000 BALES. NEW CROP PROGRESSES MOSTLY FAIR.

It appears that by the time new crop comes in markets, loan cotton to the extent of about a million bales will be repossessed at a price which will cover all charges. Thus there seems no chance for any decline in July price while the demand for new crop months entirely depends upon Washington action.

The market opened steady. There was trade covering and Liverpool and new outside buying. Distants advanced moderately in sympathy with July but reacted on Washington uncertainties. The session closed steady."

July option on the cotton market was influenced by yesterday's firmness of May with the possibility that July will develop equal strength before expiring. There was some realising owing to some Southern markets now being on loan repossession basis.

Chicago grain market's initial declines were wiped out by renewed congestion of May wheat buying by sold-out longs on reports of permanent damage and the need of general rains in Kansas and Oklahoma, while the absence of moisture in dry areas of the North-West counteracted overnight rains in Texas and Oklahoma."

WEEKLY WEATHER.

Temperatures have been under normal in the North. Rainfall was moderately heavy. Planting has progressed well apart from some Eastern and North-Western sections, where weather was too cool and wet. Texas condition was mostly fair to poor locally. In Oklahoma seeding has been delayed. In Central states fairly favourable progress has been made but the Eastern belt was too cool and needs sunshine."

NEW YORK PRICES.

At the opening July was quoted 5 points up at 8.60 but prices declined to 8.58 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was general buying and covering which hardened July to 8.74 which was the highest level reached during the first hour. There was some selling in distant months. July closed at a rise of 13 points but other positions were unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 9.68c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was fairly firm with active demand for July which advanced 11 points while other months gained only one point. Spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 9.41c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 4.47. There was scattered covering and trade calling but operations were chiefly local strength of nears reflected the tightening of the spot situation. Later on there was July realising and straddle selling of distants which met short covering of nears and trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.44d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was very steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Uppers futures gained 9 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but steady and Sakels closed 13 to 20 points up and Ashmouni futures closed 8 to 11 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (10-05 a.m.)	8.74+19
N. Y. July Lowest (10-3 a.m.)	8.59+03
Liverpool October Highest	4.50+06
Liverpool October Lowest	4.46+02

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Expect some improvement Liverpool and wider straddle.

Rubber:—Even with increased quota expect stocks dwindle buy recessions.

Copper:—Improved May statistics likely.

Lead:—Better demand should advance.

Wheat:—U.S.A. crops not doing too well buy recessions.

New York:—

Fixing on buyers call and Liverpool buying strengthened July higher prices predicted indifferent demand for distant months would rather sell than buy.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"With old crop free supplies steadily decreasing, think July likely advance to loan values. Doubt early legislative action adverse present price structure. Recommend purchases distants present wide discounts."

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following cable:—

Cotton July offerings at 8.75. Advance 75,000 bales repossess from loan to-day open July contracts about 4,35,000 bales. New crop progressing mostly fair.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 17.

July	8.68+13
October	7.86
December	7.67—62
January	7.64—62
March	7.60—62
May	7.61
Middling spot	9.68+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 17.

July	8.79+11
October	7.98—91
December	7.79
Middling spot	9.44+11

NEW YORK

New York, May 17.

11 a.m. Ranges.

July	8.71/8.71
October	7.94/7.94
December	7.77/7.77

Noon Call.

July	8.69
October	7.87
December	7.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

May	5.06+09
June	4.91+09
July	4.81+09
August	4.64+09
September	4.54+09
October	4.53+06
November	4.42+05
December	4.42+04
January	4.42+04
February	4.43+04
March	4.45+04
April	4.46+04
May	4.47+04
Middling spot	5.44+05

10-12 a.m. quotations.

July	4.78
October	4.47

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 17.

Broach A/M highest 167 1/2; lowest 166 1/4; closing 166 1/4.

Broach J/A highest 165 3/4; lowest 164 1/2; closing 164 1/2.

New Broach A/M. 1940 highest 155 7/8 lowest 154 3/4; closing 155.

Oomra May highest 163; lowest 160 1/2; closing 161 1/2

Oomra July highest 160; lowest 157 3/4; closing 159 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 142; lowest 141; closing 141 1/2

Bengal May highest 123; lowest 122; closing 123

Bengal July highest 122 3/4; lowest 121 1/2; closing 122 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/4; lowest 118 3/4, closing 119 1/4.

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 164 5/8, highest Rs. 165 1/8, lowest Rs. 164, closed Rs. 164 1/8. Broach A/M. 1940 closed Rs. 154 7/8.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 17.

SAKELS—	
May	11.22+13.
July	11.64+18.
November	12.19+20.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.56+10.
August	9.67+11.
October	9.69+ 8.
December	9.71+ 8.
February	9.77+10.
GIZA—	
May	11.49+14.
July	11.60+12.
November	11.67+ 6
January	11.71+ 4.
March	11.77+ 5.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 17.

Rozario Santa Fe June sellers	21/1 1/2
Barletta Russo May sellers	23/4 1/2
Southern Australian May sellers	24

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 17.

GIZA 2.—	
May	6.34+12.
July	6.44+14.
October	6.50+14.
November	6.53+14.
January	6.57+12.
March	6.59+12.
UPPERS—	
May	5.60+9.
July	5.60+9.
October	5.65+9.
November	5.61+9.
January	5.63+9.
March	5.66+9.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug New York July Rs. 36 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 40

Broach July/Aug. New York Oct. Rs. 21 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool Oct. Rs. 26.

Broach A/May 1940, New York Mar. Rs. 25 1/2, Broach A/May Liverpool Mar. Rs. 36 1/2.

New York Liverpool: July 68, Oct. 87, Dec. 91, Jan. 94, Mar. 1.03.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 17.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£70
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£81 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£104 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£93 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£92 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£105 3/4
Victory Bonds	£106
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London R.	£94
National Bank of India	£29 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 18.

Following a rise of 13 points in N. Y. July delivery and 12 points down in distant months, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 169 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 157 for Broach A/M delivery. The market opened at Rs. 168/12 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 170 under professional buying but later reacted to Rs. 168/6, on long liquidation. New Broach also after opening at Rs. 156/12 advanced to Rs. 157/12 but later eased off to Rs. 156/14. The local market is getting highly manipulated between Bulls and Straddle sellers. Recently there had been good enquiry for cotton but the recent improvement will have adverse effect and while most of the business is between big professional operators, it will be advisable to secure profits pending Washington decision. Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was reported 2 points lower but was 3 points down. The local market was steady and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	170	2 0
Broach J/A 1939		168	2 0
Broach A/M 1940		156	10 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1939		164	8 0
Oomra July 1939		162	12 0
Oomra D/J 1940		143	4 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal May 1939		125	0 0
Bengal July 1939		124	4 0
Bengal D/J 1940		119	12 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 18

Much warmer in entire Belt. Heavy rains in Western Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt cloudy.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay May 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		133	130	127	124
Punjab		133	130	127	124
Rajputana		135	132	129	126
Oomra No. 3	172	171	169	167	
C P No. 1	184	182	180	178	
C P No. 2	178	175	173	171	
Broach No. 2		178	176	174	172
Punjab Ame		201	199	197	195
Surat		218	216	214	212
Rajpipla		215	213	211	209
Navsari		227	225	223	221

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 18

Bengal Superfine	132/33
Bengal Fine	128/29
Bengal F G	126/27
C P 1	176/81
C P 2	170/71
Arvi	171/72
Amraoti	164/68
Ellichpur	170/75
Berar	157/68
Malkapur	162/64
Khandesh	151/58
Jalna Sailu	160/62
Burwah Sanavad	164/66
Khandwa	166/68
Mathiawar F G	136/41
Broach	177/78
Punjab 4 F	191/96
Punjab 289 F	216/21
Sindh N T	199/206
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	206/08
Surat	211/13
Navsari	221/23
Western Farm	186/91

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		28,499	51,833
Central India	281	213,277	42,117
Barsi and Nagar	228	75,950	143,938
Hyderabad Gaorani	31	4,337	39,944
Berar	50	161,467	312,312
Central Provinces		35,946	70,002
Total Oomras	593	529,476	660,146
Dholera	1,018	215,586	91,548
N W Provinces	675	4,143	2,803
Rajputana	735	63,795	14,878
Sind Punjab	753	315,652	524,897
Broach	1,632	399,464	239,428
Coompta and Dharwar	4,631	71,598	35,723
Westerns Northerns	1,282	49,156	18,203
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,584	2,393
American		3,208	173,357
Egyptian, African and Sudan	101	293,499	385,468
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	11,467	1,948,286	2,130,028
Arrived by road to 11th May 1939		351,231	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 11th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		6,275	242,540 213,422
Japan and China		6,305	872,141 543,497
Coast Ports		28,082	50,658
Up-country by Rail		205,841	292,379
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,329	14,163
Total		12,580	1,351,933 1,104,119

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 17-5-39	3687000	7611000
Receipts yesterday 17-5-39	1000	1000
Exports to date 17-5-39	3205000	5427000
Stock at Ports 12-5-39	2065300	2739000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-5-39	2723000	2233000
Stock at Liverpool 12-5-39	837000	1196000
Visible Supply 12-5-39	5513000	6547000
Quantity in sight 12-5-39	8716000	13086000
Quantity out of sight 12-5-39	8838000	9420000

LINSEED OILS

London, May 17.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt June sellers	24/9
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers	24/9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 18.

Yesterday London gold was again unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2 and London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at Ned York. London silver prices also remained unchanged with suot quoted at 20 1/8d and forward at 19 15/16d. There was small. American demand and business was small. New York spot silver was quoted at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was placed at 0/8. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 52-15-9 and forward was Rs. 52-9-0 sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. In the local market business was limited and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready		37	1 6
Jeth delivery		37	1 9
Jeth Tejimandi		0	1 3
Ashad delivery		37	2 3
Ashad Tejimandi		0	2 6

SILVER

Ready		52	12 0
Jeth delivery		52	14 0
Jeth Tejimandi		0	6 0
Ashad delivery		52	12 0
Ashad Tejimandi		0	13 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 17.

Spot	20 1/8
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 17.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, May 17.

Copper	£41 6 3
Speiter	£13 15 0
Lead	£14 12 6
Tin	£223 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 18

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£41-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Tone: Irregular.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 17

June	£12 0 0
July	£12 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 18

Castorseeds May—			
Opening		29	10 0
Highest		29	10 0
Lowest		29	10 0
Closing		29	10 0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		32	1 0
Highest		32	1 0
Lowest		31	7 9
Closing		31	7 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		26	5 6
Highest		26	5 6
Lowest		26	0 0
Closing		26	1 6
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening		30	8 0
Highest		30	13 0
Lowest		30	7 0
Closing		30	10 0
Groundnuts Sept—			
Opening		33	2 0
Highest		33	2 0
Lowest		32	7 0
Closing		32	8 0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening		26	15 6
Highest		25	15 6
Lowest		26	10 9
Closing		26	12 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 17

May	55d.
May	55d. New
July	52 7/8d.
October	54 3/4d.
December	55 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 17

May	dol 0.77 7/8
July	dol 0.73 5/8
September	dol 0.73 3/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 17.

August	7s. 1d

New York Sugar

New York, May 17

July	2.00
September	2.04
November	2.09
January	2.01

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 18

Ready Javas	Rs. 17 8 0
Shipment June	6 11 0
Shipment July	6 8 0
Shipment August	6 7 0
Shipment September	6 2 6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 17.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 7/16
Amsterdam	8.72 1/8
Brussels	27.50 5/8
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.83

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 17.

Linseed La Plata May/June sellers	11/10/0
Linseed Calcutta May/June sellers	12/18/9
Linseed Bombay May/June sellers	13/6/3
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers	12/5/0
Castorseeds Bombay May/June sellers	11/12/5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 18.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	97/12
5 per cent 1951/54 Loan	98/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1965/65	96/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	102/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	113/2
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: Steady to firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 18.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 May/June

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to April

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,307

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 1/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 18th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 18th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 18th instant.

Java/London 8.69 3/4 18th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 17th instant

London/New York 4.68.13 17th instant

London/Paris 176.73 17th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 17th instant.

London/Belgium 27.50 5/8 17th instant.

London/Switzerland 20.83 17th instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 17th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 17th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.72 17th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 16th instant.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 17th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 16th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 17th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 16th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 17th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 16th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 17th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 17.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70
3 1/2 per cent	81 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	106 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	104 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	92 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	105 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	38/1 1/2

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 18

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 98 August 98 October 99

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 109 August 109 October 109/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 142 August 142 October 143

Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 218

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 18

Wheat	14,980 cwts.
Linseed	22,637 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	223 cwts.
Gingellyseed	476 cwts.
Poppyseed	66 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,453 cwts.
Castorseed	1,121 cwts.
Rice	21,986 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,488 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,758 cwts.
Gram	6,382 cwts.
Joowar	1,597 cwts.
Bajree	1,223 cwts.
Indian sugar	3 cwts.

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 17.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 17.

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/8

Tata Power Shares In Demand

STEELS STEADY AND TEXTILES SHARES IMPROVE

Market Absorbs Realising

BOMBAY: May 18.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1/2 at 44-5/8, while Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 3/8 down at 22-5/8.

The local market despite quiet Wall-Street advices opened very steady and registered general improvement in prices, but later on there was some realising which wiped off the rise and some scrips were quoted under yesterday's close, but renewed Professional support appeared and the market closed very steady.

There was sudden buying in Tata Power shares to-day which registered a sharp rise. The improvement in Government Securities influenced buying in Tata Power shares, but it will be seen that Professionals support was the main reason behind the rise.

In view of the recent rise there appears some hesitation to follow further rise as at times professionals give a long rope to their opponents and when they find technical situation weak as a result of overbought situation, they raid the market. There seems no cause for such a fear at present as speculative interest is confined to narrow limits, but as prices reach higher levels, naturally reactions are also of a bigger type and some time such natural reactions in moments of weakness may weaken prices beyond legitimate levels. Thus it seems advisable to secure profits on a portion of holdings with a view of replace on declines.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,352 and advanced to Rs. 1,370, which was a new high level. Later prices reacted to Rs. 1,347 and closed at Rs. 1,350. Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 1,277. Cotton Mill shares were steady at a small improvement.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 18.

100	Ahmd. Advance	265 0
100	BOM. DYEING	748 12
100	CENTURY	207 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	211 0
100	COLABA	107 8
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	2 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	93 0
100	GOKAK	131 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	42 8
100	Khatau	82 0
100	KOHINOOR	220 0
200	Laxmi	440 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	MORARJI	105 0
250	Model	44 4
50	MYSORE	82 8
100	NEW GREAT	179 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 8
100	PHOENIX	200 0
25	Sassoon Silk	69 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	68 0
100	SWADESHI	XD 191 8
100	SWAN	90 0
500	Vishnu	1040 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	111 8
25-500	Central	32 10
500	Imperial	1,530 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	368 2
50-100	India	141 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 4
5	Union	6 1

CEMENTS

100	Associated	122 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 12
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	39 14
200	Oriental	4,100 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 3

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	140 10
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,420 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	125 12
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	149 6
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1277 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,005 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dn. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	97 4
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	765 0

MININGS

9	Burmah Corp.	5 12
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 13
10	Indian Iron and Steel	25 8
10	Shivrajpur	38 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1350 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	285 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALOCK	XD 345 0
10	Air Services	7 7
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	181 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	793 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	220 0
125	B. BURMA	460 8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	160 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	92 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	40 12
100	I. Radio Defd.	325 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	325 0
100	Port Canning	69 4
30	Premier Con.	69 8
10	Scindia	17,4
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andra Valley	1,410 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76 4
5	p.c. Sentral India (T.F.)	544 6
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	104 12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1518 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel Second	158 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 18.

Bombay Dyeing (743/12) 747 750 748

Century (208) 204 205 204 206 207

Central India (205) 206 211 215 211

Kohinoor (217) 219 218 220

New Great (177/8) 179 180/8 179

Simplex (67/8) 68 67/12 68

Swadeshi (188) 190 192 191/8

Associated Cement (123/4) 123 122/8 122/4

Andhra (1405) 1410 1407 1410

Tram. Ord. (125/8) 125/12

Tata Hydro (150) 150 151/8 152

Tata Power (1258/12) 1270 1265 1271 1267 1277 1280 1276

T. Steel Dfd. (1350) 1352 1360 1557 1356 1347 1350 1350

T. Steel Ord. (285) 287 285 288 285 288 285 286 285/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159) 158/12 159/8

Bellapur (183) 182 183 182 181/8

B. Steam (211/8) 216 220

B Burma (460) 465 460 465 461 460/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd.	32
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 5/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	53
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	
American Tel and Tel	159 5/8
Sun life of Canada	410
Union Pacific	57
Western Union Telg.	18 1/2
New York Central R. R.	13 3/4
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 Pfd.	70
Coumbia Gas and Electric	6
National Cash Register	18
Sears Roebuck	70
Union Carbon and Carbide	72 1/2
Texas Corporation	37
United States Steel	44 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	52 1/2
Republic Steel	15
Ludlum Steel	15
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 5/8
General Motors	41 1/8
General Electric	32 7/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
United States Rubber	35
Woolworth	43 1/2
Radio Corporation	6
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	37 1/2
Socony	11 5/8
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
National City Bank of New York	25

Turnover 525,000 shares. Firmer market

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 16.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£5 6 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 6
Turner and Newall	3 16 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 0
Attock Oil	3 1 9
Barsi Light Railways	50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ordinary	2 5 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 1½
Beira Railways	1 3 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 9
Marconi International Marine	1 7 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 20.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 19 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 2 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 15 0
International Railways of C. America	dol 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 6 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 7 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 2 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 12 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 9
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 11.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 10 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 4 3
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 17 9
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 19 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 13 4
	61 p.c. p.a.
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7 p.

Regd. No. B 1065

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

Is your TRUSS Satisfactory? If not Consult us.

Our experts will examine you FREE if you call on us. We have satisfied thousands of sufferers. Our 50 years' experience is at your service.

Trusses of all varieties in stock.

N. POWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 4.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1939

WOMEN ORGANISE MASS PICKETING

Police Force Concentrated At Phoenix Mills: Tear-Gas Kept Ready

Clash Averted At Nick Of Time: 'Black Legs' To Rescue

BOMBAY: Thursday.

THE FIRM ATTITUDE OF THE MILL-WORKERS NOT TO ALLOW "BLACK-LEGS" TO ENTER THE PHOENIX MILL AND THE STRONG ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE IN INSISTING THAT THE LOYAL WORKERS SHOULD BE LET IN WITHOUT LET OR HINDRANCE LED TO A TENSE AND CRITICAL SITUATION TO-DAY IN FRONT OF THE MILL. BOTH SIDES SEEMED ADAMANT, BUT THE SUDDEN DECISION OF THE "BLACK-LEGS" NOT TO ENTER THE MILL SAVED THE SITUATION. THE MILL-WORKERS, THE POLICE AND THE "BLACK-LEGS," THEREFORE, RETIRED IN PEACE.

The Police with regulation lathis, Armed Police and Police with tear-gas, headed by Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Acting Police Commissioner, with three Deputy Police Commissioners and a Superintendent, stood by, when two lorries with workers waited outside the mill-gate to be escorted into the mill compound.

WOMEN WORKERS PICKETED THE GATES, ON WHICH THE EYES OF THE WHOLE ARMED CAMP, WERE RIVETTED.

As the determination of the police authorities to use tear-gas had been made clear to the Labour leaders who, in their turn, indicated no signs of relaxation, tension increased and the situation tended to become alarming.

But then the Acting Police Commissioner showed his willingness to allow 15 minutes to carry a last-minute, hurried conversations on telephone between Mr. Munshi, the Home Minister and Mr. S. A. Dange, the Labour leader.

As the time-fuse was drawing near, it was feared that trouble was bound to ensue, as no satisfactory settlement was in sight. Police preparations to clear the path leading to the mill-gate were afoot and the tear-gas police came forward, but then the workers in the two lorries announced that they had decided not to enter the Mill.

TENSION THEN EASED.

Marching orders for the police were given and the workers collected themselves in a group, which was addressed by Labour leaders. Implications of the day's demonstration and the part played by them were then explained to the workers.

All the workers' chawls in front of the mill were agog this morning. Last night, the leaders explained to them the trend of the negotiations carried on by their representatives with the mill authorities and the labour officer for a settlement of the dispute. The Home Minister was also reported to have been approached, but no satisfactory settlement was reached.

It appears that the labour leaders were apprehensive that the plea put forward by the mill authorities to engage only 175 workers for cleaning the machinery before the actual work was started, was only a "stunt" to adjust the machinery to introduce rationalisation without consulting the representatives of the workers. It was also reported that the labour leaders insisted on employing all the past employees, as a condition precedent to any settlement.

It will be recalled that about 3,000 workers of the mill went on a stay-in-strike on April 11 last, and they continued their strike for a day. Mill work was, then, suspended and the dispute was placed before an arbitration court, presided over by Mr. Justice Divatia.

When the arbitration proceedings were taking place, it was stated that there were rumours that certain "dadas" had been approached for engaging fresh labour. Such an ugly situation could be avoided by a mutual understanding among them. Mr. Divatia stated that although the matter, brought to his notice, was within the terms of reference of his inquiry, he would like to suggest that the management and the workers' representatives might have a full discussion regarding any disputes with the Government Labour Officer before rushing to the Police for assistance. The parties, then, accepted the suggestion and the Government Labour Officer expressed his readiness always to help in such matters.

Mr. Divatia then gave his decision with regard to the merits of the stay-in-strike and the decision went against the workers.

Negotiations were again taken up for employing a few workers for cleaning the machinery. Work of the Mill had been suspended all the time and the issue was thoroughly discussed till last night.

Then "war" preparations were made and the workers decided to picket the gates of the mill. The mill authorities, on their side, were determined to bring in fresh men to clean the machinery.

Since 6-30, in the morning, workers began collecting on the open space. Red flags fluttered and the women pickets squatted at the two mill-gates which were closed.

At about 7 a.m. word went round that four police vans would be coming and more people poured in from the adjacent chawls.

At 7-15 a.m. two police vans with regulation lathis came on the spot. They were immediately followed by more police vans with armed police and with tear-gas. Soon the Acting Police Commissioner and his three deputies were on the spot. The police constables were ordered to stand by and they lined themselves up at the edge of the path, running between the mill-gates and the open space. The police started reconnoitring the place.

A tramp, who had been apparently sleeping opposite the mill overnight, resented the police invasion and encroachment. Police, amidst laughter from workers, did not find it difficult to drive him away.

Mr. Smith, told Mr. Nimbkar that the mass of women pickets should not be allowed to sit near the gates, as some workers wanted to go into the mill-compound. He had, however, no objection to two women pickets sitting or standing at the gates.

He expressed his determination to use tear-gas in case any trouble was caused by the workers by their rushing in. He was bound to maintain law and order.

Mr. Nimbkar, then, appealed to the women workers to vacate the place and sit on the open space. Women workers, after verbal protests, gave in.

By this time Mr. Dange and Mr. Mirajkar arrived.

A lorry, filled with workers rattling along the dusty road came from the left. One more lorry was stationed at the rear. At this time, there was a sudden rush from the women workers who immediately occupied the gate-front. Shouts rent the air and the black legs' van was asked by the women workers to go back. Police whistles went up and Mr. Smith with other officers came forward. The police were all in attention.

Mr. Dange who had stated that all avenues of negotiations had been tapped and that they had not been found fruitful was willing to open up negotiations with the Home Minister again but he did not want that the lorry should go in.

The Police Commissioner said that he would allow fifteen minutes, after which workers should be escorted into the mill-compound.

The Public Relations Officer and Mr. Dange, then, went inside the compound to telephone to the Home Minister.

By this time a stone came hurling through the air and hit one of the workers in a blackleg lorry.

When Mr. Dange came out he stated that he had been told that the Home Minister was in his bed and asleep and that he could not be roused. It was reported that he had not been keeping good health for some time.

The time-limit was drawing to its close and the snadow of the coming trouble was already cast upon all those present. The situation was tense.

But then word came that the blacklegs were not willing to go into the compound for the day and that they were willing to go back.

The workers and the pickets had not yet come to know of the decision and as they were escorted by Mr. Bhise and Mrs. Dange, the Police stood aside and an appeal was made to the workers that the blacklegs should be peacefully allowed to return home.

The Acting Police Commissioner then asked one of the representatives of the mill, whether he had any more workers to be taken in and as there was none, the Police returned.

The workers claimed it to be a victory for them without any untoward incident.

Two Aspects Of 'Forward Bloc' Programme

Subhas On Need To Instil More Life In Congress Struggle

CAWNPORE: May 18.

Mr. Subhas Bose at a meeting of journalists this morning outlined in general the future programme of the "Forward Bloc."

He said it was difficult to describe in detail the exact form of the struggle, because that would depend largely on the extent of circumstances and also the tactics of the British Government.

"However, it may be safely predicted," he said, "it will be some form of civil disobedience in which organised peasants, workers and States' people will take a more prominent part than similar movements in the past."

"The programme of the "Forward Bloc" will have two aspects: On the one hand we will try to instil more life and dynamism into the present parliamentary and extra-parliamentary programme of the Congress. This will be possible only if we create a new revolutionary urge. Besides we will place before the Congress and the country an advanced radical programme, which will have as its immediate objective the preparing of the country for the impending struggle. If we carry on propaganda activities extensively during the next few months it is possible we may be able to persuade the next Congress to adopt this programme with a view to preparing the country for the struggle."—A.P.

Fifteen Persons Arrested At Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 18.

Police have arrested fifteen persons from Vadva from a Hotel. Police bandobast is going on. A committee of fifteen has been appointed from among the people for inspection. A Mahajan deputation has gone to see the Dewan.

Jamnagar Peoples' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, May 18.

The first sitting of the Working Committee of the Nawanagar Rajya Prajamandal will begin at 4 p.m. on May 20, at Prajamandal Karyalaya, Jamnagar, under the presidentship of Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. The Committee will discuss and resolve on resignations received and new appointments.

London, May 18.—The death has occurred of Major-General Sir Harry Tytler.

Whole Family Perishes

Bullock Cart Disappears In Mire When Crossing Jumna

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

According to a report from Muttra a whole family of Thakur of village Hussaini which was trying to cross Jumna river in a bullock cart was drowned and disappeared in mire along with bullocks. After much effort the dead body of only one bullock was recovered. The family consisted of Thakur, his wife and several children.

The Thakur before crossing the river in bullock cart had refused to pay ghat tax which the ghatwala demanded. He preferred to cross the river at some distance from the ghat.

Confession That Did Not Ring True

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Dismissing to-day the Government appeal against the order of the Session Judge of Khulna, acquitting Bimal Chandra Das of the charge of murder, Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. Justice Latitur Rahman observed that Their Lordships were surprised that the Crown should have thought it worth while to appeal in this case.

Referring to the arguments of the Crown that the Sessions Judge misdirected the jury on the confession made by the accused, Their Lordships said that one type of evidence, of which the jury were inherently suspicious, was "confession," This confession did not ring true. The explanation given by the accused was that he was repentant and that was why he had confessed. Their Lordships were always very suspicious when people said that the result of a fairly long interview with the police officers was the arousing of religious feelings or tender conscience It would be quite different if the interview took place with some spiritual guide.

Their Lordships doubted the voluntary character of the confession and said that they did not believe for one moment that if a retrial was ordered, another jury would convict this person of murder.

The accused, who was a servant of Mr. Manoranjan Ghose, Medical Officer of a district board dispensary, was alleged to have murdered his master for gain of money, along with others.—A. P.

Khadi-Clad Police

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Seventy-thousand yards of Khadi—handspun cloth it is understood, has been ordered by the Government of Bihar for use in making uniforms for the police.

The cost is expected to come up to Rs. 5,080.—A P

Gloomy Prospects Of Central Govt. Finance

Big Fall In Excise & Railway Earnings

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The new financial year cannot be described as having opened well if figures for April so far available can be taken as indication. Customs figures are undoubtedly looking up—in direct contrast to the position which suddenly emerged at the beginning of the last financial year and made the Finance Department come out with emergency proposals for economy drive. Net customs returns of April 1939 show an increase of nearly Rs. 370,000 as compared with that of April 1938. As the budget estimates for current financial year place customs receipts for whole year as only one lakh more than actuals for 1938-1939 the position may be regarded encouraging.

Net excise revenue shows however fall of over Rs. 200,000 in April 1939 as compared with corresponding period last year—largely due to abrupt fall in collections of sugar duty which are not even half what it was in April last. I may mention that the budget estimates for the whole year 1939-1940 place net excise revenue as just over Rs. 350,000 less than actuals for previous year but the first month alone shows fall of Rs. 200,000.

Railway earnings for the first month of the current year are down by Rs. 320,000. This is far from encouraging as the Railway Member has budgeted for Rs. 750,000 more during the current year than last year's actuals.

So far as last financial year 1938-1939 is concerned receipts from customs and excise alone have exceeded revised estimates by nearly Rs. 900,000. This is the only gratifying feature as the year has ended better than expected.

BOMBAY'S NEW ACTING JUDGE

Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal Appointed; Broomfield J. To Act For Chief Justice

SIMLA, May 17.

In consequence of the grant of leave to the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, for the period from June 12 to July 27, 1939, and to the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell Kt. Bar-at-law, and the Hon. Mr Justice Macklin, I.C.S., Judge of the said Court, for four months and three days with effect from June 12, the Governor-General has made the following appointment in that Court, namely:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., a Judge of the said Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the Court with effect from June 12 to July 27, 1939.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur, at present an acting Puisne Judge in that Court, to act as Judge vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Macklin, during the latter's absence on leave.

Mr. Indranarayan Brigmohanlal, Chief Justice, Small Causes Court, Bombay, to act as Judge vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell, during the latter's absence on leave.

Allahabad High Court.

In consequence of the grant of leave to the Hon. Mr. Justice J. H. Collister, I.C.S., Judge of the Allahabad High Court from July 24 to October 13, 1939, the Governor-General has appointed Mr. D. C. Hunter, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge, to act as a Judge of the said Court during the abovementioned period.

In consequence of the grant of leave to the Hon. Mr. Justice R. L. Yorke, I.C.S., a Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh, from July 12 to October 18 next, the Governor-General has appointed Mr. J. R. W. Bennett, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge, during the abovementioned period.—A. P.

Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal who has been appointed acting judge of the Bombay High Court.

DHULIA LABOUR LEADER UNDER ARREST

Proceedings Proposed Against 25 Others

DHULIA, May 18.

Mr. Nathubhau Parolkar, President of the United Khandesh Kamghar Federation was arrested to-day under Section 506 I. P C. in connection with the Chalisgaon strike.

The hearing of his case will take place before the First Class Magistrate of Chalisgaon on May 29. Mr. Parolkar refused to offer bail and preferred to remain in custody.

Similarly cases against 25 workers also have been launched in connection with the strike. It will be recalled that the strike was called off on May 7.—United Press.

Sec. 144 At Farrukhabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

FATEHGARH, May 18.

Because "Reports have been received of increasing differences between the various Political Parties in the towns of Fatehgarh and Farrukhabad which might lead to trouble" and because "Hand bills and leaflets are being issued making undesirable and exciting attacks on the Opponents". Mr. Ali Akhtar, S. D. M. Farrukhabad has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. to remain in force for a period of one month within one mile of the limits of Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh Municipality prohibiting the dissemination of Political Literature likely to endanger "Public tranquillity" by means of hand bills, leaflets or news papers, publications, demonstrations or by any other means.

CHARLIE CHAN DO NOT SPEAK

DRIVING TO JIM HEDRIN'S GOLD MINE IN SAN PADRE, CHARLIE CHAN AND KIRK MEET HEDRIN'S DAUGHTER BARBARA...
YOU MUST KNOW A GOOD DEAL ABOUT AUTOMOBILES, MISS HEDRIN! THAT DISTRIBUTOR HEAD IS CRACKED ALL RIGHT!
A GIRL WHO LIVES AROUND MINING MEN LEARNS A LOT OF THINGS MOST GIRLS DON'T TROUBLE ABOUT!
I HAVE A TOW-BAR THAT I USED ON A TRAILER LAST SUMMER! WE CAN TOW YOU TO A GARAGE!
I'M SO GLAD TO SEE BOTH OF YOU! FATHER HAS BEEN EXPECTING YOU!
THERE'S A GARAGE! SHALL WE DRIVE IN?
OH-NO-NO! THEY WOULDN'T FIX A HEDRIN CAR THERE! YOU SEE — THAT'S BUCK DUNHILL'S GARAGE—AND —WELL HIS BROTHER—HIS BROTHER WAS KILLED IN OUR MINE A MONTH AGO! NONE OF THE DUNHILL'S HAVE SPOKEN TO US SINCE!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.